HE WORLD MOVES ON

DOBBS & BRO

Are keeping pace with it. Cur grand opening, Monday night, November 13th, will show one of the largest and best selected stocks of China, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Silver-Plated Goods, Bronzed Goods, Bisques Figures, Statuary, etc., ever brought to the city of Atlanta.

A SPECIALTY.

Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Mr. John H. Dobbs, our senior partner, resides in New York, where he has every advantage of bottom prices.

HAVILAND & CO'S CHINA for DECORATING

Call and see us. DOBBS & BRO.,

000 nov12-dly 1p sun 53 Peechtree street.

350 ACRES OF SUBURBAN LAND.

Improved and Unimproved. Fine, Healthy Sites for Outside Homes. Executors' Sale.

Wednesday, November 22, 1882.

BY VIRTUE OF THE LAST WILL OF JESSE.

Wednesday, November 22, 1882.

BY VIRTUE OF THE LAST WILL OF JESSE.

Wednesday, November 22, 1882.

Will sell on the premises on the Feachtree read at Division number one, 350 acres of Land, subdivided into fifteen parcels, containing from six to fifty-one acres each, as per plats made by B F Walker, County Surveyor, commencing Wednesday, November-22d, 1882, at 10 o'clock, and continuing from day to day until all is sold. This land is located within one to one and a half miles of the city limits, and being parts of Land Lots Nos. 10s, 147 and 148, 17th District, originally Henry, now Fulton county. On this property will be found healthy timbered forests—oak, hickory, etc.; also valuable pine tracts, uplands and bottoms, in good state of cultivation. On the home place is a good plastered 8 room residence, in good order, and several outbuildings. Also fine orchard of select fruit. This whole tract of land is well watered with springs and branches—a portion of it overlooking the city. The Penchiree and Marietia street horse cars runs within three-quarters of a mile of this property. Terms—Half cash; balance one and two years, in small notes, bearing 8 per cent from date. Plats and any other information can be had at the office N R Fowler, No 37 Broad street. Sept. 27, 1882.

MOSES WOOD.

Executors of the Estate of Jesse Wood.
7—detoctle 24 81 nov7 14 22 &coct24wiw

Commissioner's Sale.

CARROLL COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER for eash, before the Court-house door in the town of Carrollton, on the first Tuesdayi n Novemof land on Tallapoosa river; good dwelling house, outhoases, fine Mill for wheat and corn; good bottom land. Place 2½ to 3 miles from Carrollton. For particulars apply to John F. Morrist and J. A. Defoor, Atlanta, Georgia, or to the undersigued, Commaissioners, at Carrollton, Georgia.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. M OF THE LATE MRS. MARY MAC THE FARM OF THE LATE MRS. MARY MAC
leod, situated within three-quarters of a mile
south of the Marietta railroad depot, Cobb county,
Georgia, and west of the W&A Railroad; it contains
about 283 acres of land, two thirds cleared and under
fence, about 35 acres of bottom land, with two
streams running through the farm, and springs of
pure water. The improvements are a large frame
dwelling house, finely finished of 16 rooms and
pantry, on stone basement of 3 additional rooms;
built of the best materials, all in good repair; 2 stone
buildings for kitchens, dry, well and wash-house, a
servant house of 4 rooms, a stable and carriagehouse and smoke houses, with a good,
deep well of pure water. If not disposed of at private sale by the first Tuesday in
December next, will be soid at public outery before
the court-house door in the city of Marietta, Ga. For
price and terms apply to Win. H. Burroughs, Executor, Savannah, Ga., Geo. W. Adair, Atlanta, Ga., or
Wm. F. Groves, Marietta, Ga. oct22—tis sun

T Conn et al, and Freeman Clark and H B Plant Trustees, vs the Atlanta Cotton Factory Com-pany and Wm L Thomson, Trustee. In equity in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia. Bill for fore

N PURSUANCE OF A DECREE RENDERED IN bilic outery on the premises, in the city of At ata, county of Fulton, state of Georgia, on Thursy, the 7th day of December, A D, 1882, at 12 o'clock

fants, county of Fulton, state of Georgia, on Thursday, the 7th day of December, A D, 1882, at 12 o'clock m, the following property, to-wit:

That property situated in the city of Atlanta, on Marietta street, known as the Atlanta Cotton Factory, particularly described as follows: Certain lots of laudin the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and state of Georgia, situated, lying and being in land lot seventy-eight (78) of the (14) fourteenth district of Fulton county known as city lot No thirty-seven (37) and part of city lot thirth-eight (38) fronting on the southwest side of Marietta street and running southwest along J W Craig's and A Leyden's line two hundred and seventy-nine and eight-tenths feet (279 8-10 feet) to the right of way of the Western and Atlantic railroad; thence northwest along the side right of way; two hundred and sixteen and one-tenth feet (216 1-10 feet) to Cain street; thence northeast along the line of Cain street two hundred and fity one (251) feet to the southest corner of Cain and Marietta streetts; thence southeast along me inhe of Marietta street thirty four feet (34 feet) more or less to Macauley's line; thence southwast street; thence southwast street; thence southwast street; thence southwast street; thence southwast along Macauley's line one hundred and fity-five (155) feet to Marietta street; the number of Marietta treet one hundred and twenty one-one seven erths (127 7-10 feet) to the starting point, being the me croperty purchased from James Coyne trustee, ichard Peters and George W Adair; deeds recorded in Fulton county, book L, page 12 and book W, page 500, together with all the machinery of every kind in said factory building is built of brick, fronting on Marietta street and run back to the right of way of the Western and Atlantic railroad. It has a

On spindles. The sale will embrace the real estate described, I the machinery of every kind used in operating e mill; all raw material on hand and in process manufacture, together with all supplies of every nd and description on hand at the time of the le; also all furniture, fixtures and appurtences of every kind belonging to said factory commy.

AN OLD CLAIM.

GEORGIA'S PRESENCE IN WASH-

Hunting for Money Due Over Oae Hundred Years-How a Claim Descended Through Several Gen-erations-Public Buildings Asked for by Several Cities of the South.

Special to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, November 11-The cold weather is bringing all the regular habitues back to Washington, and speculation has already commenced as to what congress will do. Of ourse every body looks to the great national questions, like the tariff revision, but there are other things of almost as great interest, particularly to localities and sections. I have been at some little trouble to discover what legislation which, as local to Georgia, will be therefore arouses a kind of family interest.
Then, too, it would be useless to labor through
the hundreds of measures docketed, so that I
have only taken those which having already
passed the initiatory stage of legislation, stands
a fair square show for consideration during
the coming session and as a wished for readly the coming session and, as a wished-for result, a successful considration.

The first measure which is found was origi-

refund to the state of Georgia thirty-five thousand dollars, as a recompense for reprove paid by the state for supplies for money paid by the state for supplies for troops in 1777 under the command of Genera'. James Jackson, engaged in local defense for the common cause of independence, and which sum was not included in the account of the state of Georgia in the settlement with the eneral government under the assumption act

By this assumption act the United States as sumed the payment of the revolutionary war debts of the states incurred in the common defense of the country. In 1777 Georgia incurred a debt for supplies for the troops then stationed at Savannah. There was a rersy about the claim, and it became the sub-ect of litigation. Later, in 1793, Georgia oledged the faith of the state that the claim should be paid, so far as it should be found just, and one year afterward it was audited and the state issued certificates of indebted-

One Peter Trezvant married the only daughter of Robert Farquhar, the original claimant, and became the owner of the claim, but it was permitted to "rest in peace" for many years. In 1838 Trezvant, who was an English man, applied to the state for the payment of certificates, and the legislature authorized the appointment of a commission to investigate the demand. Chief Justice Lumpkin was the chairman, and the report held hat the state has bound to reeem the certificates. Nothing was one, however, until 1848, when the state issued bonds to settle the account. It is this money, amounting to \$35,555.42, which the Georgia desires to be repaid, and avorable recommendation has been secured;

the bill, meanwhile, standing in a good position on the calendar for action.

Two cities in Georgia want public buildings. The first is Augusta, and the limitation of cost is placed at one hundred thousand dollars. The arguments used in support of the claims of Augusta are strong, and they of the claims of Augusta are strong, and they are supported by the official statements of government officers. It is argued that the city is one of the oldest and most flourishing in the state, and is the center of a very large trade. A post-office building has to be rented, as well as a building for the office of internal revenue. The city has been for twenty years a port of delivery. Governor Stephens, when in congress, took a great interest in the success of this measure, and it is probable that it will go through successfully at this session.

Macon also wants a public building, but it wants a little more expensive one than Augusta, the figures being placed at \$125,000. One advantage possessed by this city, is the fact that the United States courts hold session there. Congress always gives this great weight in determining upon the tionof public buildings. At ent they are located on third floor, in a badly heated and poorly tilated room which is reached by noisy flights of iron stairs. For these uncomfortable and inadequate accommodations the government is paying \$1,000 a year. The post-office isequal-ly badly located. This language is used by the officers, it is not mine, and I suppose they

Georgia has an additional claim for \$27,175. 50, which is for money advanced by the state to pay troops ordered into service for defense of her frontiers against the Indians from 1795 ut ask for \$22,567.42, to pay for expenditure made by the state since 1812. The bill stands well on the calendar. The last bill of localin-erest is that authorizing the sale of Oglethorpe parracks, Savannah. It simply directs the ecretary of war to dispose of the property.

ACTRESS' ENMITY.

he ericks and Ways Charged on Modjeska and

Langtry. Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer. NEW YORK, November 8.- I heard a story to-day from a private source, showing how ittle kindness exists among the foreign act-cesses who come among us. Langtry, who is esses who come among as making her reputation upon her face, is to play "Rosalind" during her engagement here. Hearing that Modjeska, the Polish actress, who has real talent, was to appear for the first time in these parts as "Rosalind" last Saturday afternoon, Langtry seized her manager, Abbey—who comes from Akron, Ohio, I understand-and started over to get the "business," or stage tricks, of the other. Modjeska remarked to Blanche Roosevelt, who was calling upon her: "I think it is pretty mean for that monkey to come over here and appropriate the fruit of my study. If it was an actress with some genius and scholarship I would not care; but

am very loth to let her haul away my brains. The Polish w man, to use a coarse expression, "kept her eye skinned." Her friends were on the lookout. After the play had well begun Langtry and Abbey slipped in and took one seat from the back of the theatre. At that moment, getting her cue, Modjeska changed her entire system of playing "Rosa. changed her entire system of playing "Rosa-lind." In a little while word went round the house that Langtry was there, and the Brooklyn women behaved as immodestly as they did in the case of Mrs. Tilton, when it was a mooted question whether Henry had embraced her. Just as in that court-room they stared and walked around Elizabeth, they began to promenade around Langtry, till the became positively frightened and asked if there was no place she could take refuge. A person who had a private box seat gave an invitation to Abbey to bring his show woman in there. Modjeska, meantime, went on playng a "Rosalind" that she never means to re peat. In short, going through the lines without introducing her own individual business 'Why," said Modjeska, "presently tha monkey will be saying that I am playing 'Ros' alind' to imitate her."

Poisoned Plantation Bitter

ROCHESTER, N.Y., November 11.—At Naples, cause above Ontario county, yesterday while George Parr bis dinner he day a solution of

TWO GHOST STORIES.

President Tyler's Sister.

WASHINGTON, November 9.-Ghost stories which have suffered an eclipse for some time, appear to be undergoing a revival. Here is one that is entitled to credence, if any are. It is usually only servants or ignorant persons who see ghosts, but in this case the apparition was seen by two persons simultaneously, both of them possessed of more than

neously, both of them possessed of more than common vigor of mind.

President Tyler had a sister who was reckoned one the most gifted women of her day. She was the namesake of Patrick Henry and the pet of Jefferson. She lived with her father, Governor Tyler, at Greenway, in Charles City county. Virginia. One night, while sleeping in the bed with a cousin, a young woman of her own age, she awoke and saw her mother, who had been dead for some months, sitting in the window seat. It was a bright night in summer, and under the winbright night in summer, and under the window was the bed of a younger sister who was an infant at the time of her mother's death. of interest to the thousands of readers of The
The apparition leaned over the child and
Constitution. It comes close to home, and
gazed intently on it. Miss Tyler remembered
to have heard that an apparition would remain as long as the eyes were fixed on it. She looked steadily at it without the least alarm. Now comes the strangest part of the story. The girl lying by her side said quietly, "Maria, there is your mother." Then the form

Some years afterward, after Governor Ty ler's death, his daughter was at Greenway again. She was then married, and was visit ing the first wife of her brother, President Tyler. Hs was absent in Washington, being in the senate. One night one of Mrs. Tyler's children became ill, and her sister-in-law went to the nursery to help take care of it. She suggested that she should get a remedy from her own room, and, taking a candle in her hand, started for it. On her return, as she passed the staircase, she saw her father standing before her. The same idea flashed into her mind that she could hold the apparition by her fixed gaze. She observed it carefully. and recognized a certain suit of brown cloth which she had sometimes seen the Governor wear, and she was self-possessed enough to look for a mole on his forehead which was a birth mark. Mrs. Tyler, after waiting some minutes, called to her to hasten, whereupon

GRANT AND BUTLER.

Moet in Boston and Vie in Glying the North and the

South Taffy. Boston, Mass., November 11.—General Grant and his son were driven to the New England Manufacturers and Merchants' institute fair this afternoon, and was escorted through the building by President Little. General Grant was much interested in the various exhibitions, and received many cour-tesies from the exhibitors. General Grant was later entertained at dinner, at which Governor-elect Butler was present. General Grant, responding to the toast to his health, alluded to the exhibits at the fair from the suthern states, and said the fair will no doubt go along way toward cementing that feeling of friendship between the people the two sections which will make all al equally good citizens. [Applause]. General Butler, in reply to the sentiment in honor of Massachusetts, said: "The 250 years successful advance from the puritans to the glorious exhibition of to-day testify to her progress and show her path has always been one of distinction. In mechanic arts, in manufacturing industries, in everything that goes to the production of the conveniences, necessities and luxuries of lite, Massachusetts has been the foremost state of the union. The genius of her people, the apparently inbred ingenuity and resources which has made the name of 'Yankee' celebrated throughout the world, are a part of her inheritance, and in this bran chof human products Massachusetts has been pre-eminent. The mission of Massachusetts has been to perfect the machinery and means of employing products of art ery and means of employing products of art with diminished labor of man. The inventive genius of our people has made the artisan of to-day the equal in all the comforts and necessaries of life of the kings of former generation."

of a higher excellence in arts. "It is generous rivalry, indeed, that shall bring to us what the south can do best. Let us do for them what we can do best, and such rivalry will engender no strife, save for greater excellence. Were I called upon to take a dis-tinguished stranger and show him wherein I was more proud of Massachusetts, of her honor, of her glory, I would first take him to our common schools, next to our colleges, and lastly to this, the high school of our mechan'c arts-the institute.

How Time Passed on the Jeannette.

Washington, November 11.—Chief Engineer Melville continued his testimony to-day. He said: "The winter of 1879 and 1880 passed He said: "The winter of 1879 and 1880 passed quietly, with the usual routine of occupations and amusements. The officers employed their spare time in reading. Usually after dinner and supper there was a general conversation upon religion, politics, and other subjects. The general tone of the messes was pleasanter than in most of those I have been in. On Sundays we had a bet er dinner than usual. During the daytime any person might take his gun and hunt over the floe for any distance, the only restriction being hunters shot a number of bears, seals and walrus. The people amused themselves as they saw best during the two hours' exercise on the ice, walking, hunting, or kicking footon the fee, waking, nutring, or kicking foot-ball. The officers read more than during the previous winter, and there appeared to be less playing of games among them, none of them seeming to be in as good spirits as they were the winter before. Even the capture of a fox was hardly considered anything of in-terest. On new year's eve, 1881, the crew gave a minstrel entertainment in the deck house, at the termination of which the cap-tain made an address commending their good behavior, and cheering them on to do as well in the future as they had done in the He told them there had been no tro among them, no man had been punished, and he hoped that next year all would be at their

Decision Affecting the Tax Question Concerning Bank Shares. NEW YORK, November 11—Judge Van Brunt, New YORK, November 11—Judge of the the special term of the court of common pleas, has just rendered a decision regarding the personal tax question. The suit was the personal tax question. The suit was brought by Martin T. McMahon, as receiver of taxes, to enforce the payment of tax for personal property imposed upon Mr. F. A. Palmer, the tax being levied upon him as a shareholder in the Broadway National bank of this city. Mr. Palmer had paid part of the tax, and claimed that the remainder has been improved as season of the tax and claimed that the remainder has been improved as season of the tax and tax improperly assessed, contending that the val-uation of the shares was too high, no account having been taken of \$1,000,000 invested in government bonds and deposited in Washing-ton as security for circulation. The applica-tion was to punish Mr. Palmer for misconduct, in neglecting and refusing to pay the that duct, in neglecting and refusing to pay the full amount of tax imposed upon his personal property. Judge Van Brunt closed his opinion as follows: "I am of the opinion that the tax upon the bank shares of Palmer was levied according to law should be punished by a fine for duct in not paying said tax in a ficient for the payment of the and of the costs and expenses

TREACHEROUS THIRTEEN

MEN WHO PLAY WANTON WITH SUPERSTITION.

A Strange Club in New York, Whose Aim in Life is t Slop One Over the Round Dozen-How Dinger is Served for the Eccentric Old Baldheads - Peculiar Invitations.

pecial to the Constitution.

NEW YORK, October 18.—It was my for-XIII tune to meet one of New York's most jovial and good-hearted men a few evenings since-Captain William Fowler. He was at one time a noted architect, having erected many public structures in this city, among which may be mentioned Bellevue hospital, and the female department of the house of refuge at Randall's island. He is a prominent member of the "Thirteen club" of this city, the remaining founders being Daniel Wolfe, Charles Sotheran, Samuel Jones, George P. Powell, Edwin Dew, Lehuman Israels, Julius Witskowski, Dr. James A. Reed, Henry A. Heiser, John Mills, Richard Fitzgerald and Marion R. Clark. The reader is well aware of the popular superstition of 'thirteen at a table," and "Fridays." The object of this institution which was organized Friday, January 13th, 1882, and incorporated September 13, 1882, is to break down this superstition. As is expressed in their September 13, 1882, is to break down this superstition. As is expressed in their constitution. "The particular object of this society or incorporation shall, besides assisting the members thereof in case of sickness, or their families in case of death, be to compare the compared to the bat by argument, by essays, literary articles and example, the prevalent superstition against 'Fridays' and against thirteen at a table—superstitions believed to be at vari-ance with the enlightened intelligence of the present century.

The meetings of this organization are held in room 13 of the Knickerbocker cottage, No. 454 Sixth avenue, owned by Captain William Fowler. A singular coincidence is that the figures 454 together make 13, there are thirteen letters in Knickerbocker, and thirteen in the name of the landlord. 'Here are a number of menu cards." said

the genial captain, "which you may take home with you as souvenirs." One of these lists was in the shape of a coffin lid, gilt-edged, one side of which contained the menu, the other the following:

"MORITURITE SALUTAMUS" NINTH DINNER. XIII. The Thirteenth Club September 13th. 1882. Knickerboeker Cottage.

a tombstone, at the top of which was the motto: "Morituri te salu tamus" [About to die we salute thee], and at the bottom a skull and cross-bones.

General Butler then spoke of the mission of einstitute as a stimulus to the attainment fa higher excellence in arts. "It is generous"

Last Friday, the 13th of October, the club held its tenth regular meeting and dinner. As each member entered the dining room he passed under a ladder of thirteen rounds, and the primitive flag of the thirteen American colonies with its thirteen stars and stripes. The banquet was served on coffin-shaped tables, at each of which were scated thirteen members. Near the center of each table was a skeleton and cross-bones; while just behind the chief ruler's chair "was a handsome rosewood coffin, in which rattled the bones of a delicious and well pro-portioned temale skeleton." Thirteen can dles were arranged around the room. A precisely 8:13 p. m. each member was in his chair. There were thirteen courses served thirteen varieties of wines, and every this teen minutes each member raised a glass of many interesting toasts and responses.

The members claim to be doing a great

work, and their number is constantly It is the first organization of its world. Their intention is to organize similar clubs in every city in the union Are Atlantians too superstitous to join the cause? The initiation fee is one dollar and thirteen cents; monthly dues thirteen cents; life membership initiation and dues for life thirteen dollars

"Captain Fowler, has any accident or fortune yet befallen a member of the club?"
"No, not to any member, though there have been a number of accidents and deaths

have been attributed to unseen influence of our You know that none of these would have occurred if our organization had not been in existence. I have clipped a number of newspaper notices of these incidents, and

here they are at your service For the amusement of the reader I will mention a few.

On the evening of the 14th of January while the members of the "Thirteen club while the members of the "Infreen Culo" were seated at their first dinner, a collision occurred on the Harlem railroad, in which thirteen persons were killed, and thirteen coaches wrecked. On the same evening Caroline Richings died, after ing Caroline Richings died, celebrating the thirteenth anniversary of her marriage by a dinner, at which thirteen per-

marriage by a dinner, at which thirteen persons were present.

In London, on Friday, March 10, thirteen horses ran in the Kempton park grand hurdle handicap. Out of this number three tell, injuring the jockeys, and breaking the thigh bone of the one who rode "Sultan."

Some time during the summer an actor, named Billings, went out with a friend in the

named Billings, went out with a friend in the evening. He was invited to join a party of comrades. At first gave his consent, but suddenly stopped and counted the number present. "That's an unlucky number," he said, and refused to sit with them. He then accompanied John Matthews to a restaurant on Third avenue. Here he found another group of his friends numbering Thirteen, and he refused to remain. He went home and committed su

cide.

But in the face of all this, only a few of the "thirteen club" have flinched and resigned. At each meeting they have a "jolly good time," telling anecdotes and exposing many of the popular superstitions of the day. Altogether it is a most interesting club, and if it does not lead to dissination. and if it does not lead to dissipation and dissipation is far worse than superstition it may do much good.

vill copy, as it is an ingenious the of it containing thirteen letter

XIII

THE THIRTEEN CLUB. Brother member If you are alive The next dinner April thirteen To take place at "Knickerbocker" The old cottage Four fifty-four On Sixth avenue City of New York. oom 13 at 8:13 p. m. Business at 7:47.

By order of the Chief Ruler. CHARLES SOTHERAN, Scribe. 454 Sixth avenue. "Morituri te Salutamus."

XIII

There are a number of eccentric clubs here, among which I may mention the "Tripe League." At their dinners they serve tripe in twelve different courses. Boo! One would be more than sufficient for W. P. W.

A MOVEMENT IN QUININE.

The Drug Imported at Fifty Cents an Gunce Less Than the American Price. New York, November 11.—The immediate exciting interest in the drug market is the movement in quinine. It is an activity upon an unusually low market. The demand for the drug has been rather lower than is usual at this season of the year. But two new creating firms have come into competition. The Klopstock of Leipsic and the Amsterdam Quinine Fabrik company are new factors in the problem that heretofore has been wholly the problem that heretofore has been wholly controlled, by American producers. It is known that Meyers of London, who is the greatest importer of the bark in Europe, has been, to serve his own purpose, stimulating the market, and has bought up a vast processive of the springer of the s portion of the quinine of Europe. Primarily starting with his interests, and following with those of the Bohringer house of Milan, a sudden movement at present exists for forcing European quinine upon this country. The importation, outside the ordinary amount, in the present movement is about 100,000 ounces, nearly all of which has been sold by a com-mission merchant named St. John at \$1.50 per ounce. When that importa-tion began the price of the best American quinine was \$2 per ounce. Powers & Weightman, who run the American market, have cut their price down to \$1.80, and are still in doubt as to whether temporary necessity may not enforce a greater decline. That manu-facture can be conducted here as cheaply as in Eurepe (\$1,55 per ounce) is not by large drug dealers deemed possible. It is not be-lieved that as affirmed by the importers, the present price pays the German or Dutch manufacturers. "There have been." said a member of one

of the largest wholesaie houses, "large trans-actions lately in quinine, and a great deal has been done outside the drug business on spec-ulation. Whether it is a cold show for the speculators or not, we are not prepared to say. We have no reason to believe that the rise will The stock in London is large the stock in India is large, and the supply in this country is equal to the ordinary demand At the same time the present price, that at which the imported article is sold, is below the actual value of the market, and there is a

more than ordinary importance to the public, inasmuch as it turns upon a point of law never yet passed upon by the supreme court. It is the case of Mrs. B. F. Rice vs. court. It is the case of Mrs. B. F. Rice vs. The Woman's Benevolent Ail society. The plaintiff insured her mother, Mrs. Sarah Ickes in the society for \$1,000 for her (the plaintiff's) benefit. In the application Mrs. Ickes gave her age as sixty-three to sixty-four. The fact was that she was seventy-seven at that time. She died within three months afterward. The insurance company claimed to be not liable on the ground that the age of the insured was misstated. The plaintiff contended that the old lady believed she was only sixty-three to he found himself under the gaze of his prosixty-four, and gave her age honestly as she spective mother-in-law, and beat a hasty resixty-four, and gave her age honestly as she remembered it, and therefore she was not guilty of any fraud or deception. The jury found for the plaintiff. This case raises the new point, viz. whether the applicant's belief is to form the ground of contract with the insurance company, or whether it is the truth

of the fact stated by the applicant that must

MONTREAL November 11.—Some time since, the Courier des Etats Unis, of New York, was placed under ecclesiastical ban by the arch tishop of Quebec for publishing what his grace alleged was immoral French stories. The paper was a favorite with the French all over the provices and had a large circulation the towns as well as in the raral districts.
having come to the knowledge of the bishop here that the forbidden print was still beng received and read, he sent a mandate to all priests in his diocese, which was read yes-terday from the altar, authorizing and commanding the clergy to refuse the sacrament to anyone who was subscribing for, or reading the paper in question.

Fall's Startling Proposal.

Washington, November 11.—The following s the letter which F. H. Fall, sent to Brew-

is the letter which F. H. Fall, sent to Brewster Cameron:
JULY 12, 1882—Mr. Brewster Cameron, Esq., special agent, etc: Sir—I have the honor to report the following information: 1. The grand jury has, as I have indicated, gone back on the government, and found no indictment. 2. It means that Bradv. Kellogg and company have "fixed some of them," as indicated through the information I received from Lemar. I am certain that I can control two men on the petit jury, if I can have placed at my disposal two or three clerkships under the patronage of some senator that you can be safe to deal with, say bon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and who will not go back on me. 4. I learn that Mr. Taylor is associating all the time with Miller. Sargent and company, and Mr. Broggin, of the Star, tells me that he has been giving the government away all the time. If I perfect the arrangement which I have sugge ted, I cannot permit him to know any-

have sugge ted, I cannot permit him to know anything about it.

The plan I have suggested is the only safe and The pian I have suggest and I am confident I have sufficient influence to make the connection, I have tried to see you several times, but being unable, deem it important to leave my suggestion on paper. Respectfully submitted, F. H. FALL.

The indorsement on the letters, made at

time, are as follows:
First indorsement—"Show this to Bliss and Ker.
What think you should be done with Fall?

Second indorsement-"This man misunder his relations to the case. Best dispense with his services, as the government cannot retain in its employ any one who even suggests that an attempt be made to control a juryman.

"Brewster Cameron, general agent."
Third indorsement—"Bliss concurs. So does Ker."

Fourth indorsement—"Ker says this man must ot remain in the employ of the government

READING, November 11.—While George Redenberger's two children were playing in a room in their home near Engensville, the family were startled by the report of a gun. Upon reaching the room the girl, aged 12 years, was found lying on the floor with a fatal wound in her side, while the boy, aged 9, was bending over her paralyze with fear and

WOMEN'S FEET.

AND THE COVERINGS IN WHICH THEY HIDE

Big Feet a Characteristic Belonging of Atlanta Won - the Styles in Stockings, their Peculiarities and Colorings—How Actresses Charm the Vision - What a Merchant Says,

"Atlanta women have the biggest feet," said a prominent hosiery man, yesterday, "I have ever tried to incase in silk, lisle or balbriggan. Why, I have had some of them to go all through the stock, and professing not to be suited, inquire for stockings for their husbands, and under the pretense of laying in a surprise for the good man, really measure their own supplies.

"Perhaps the stockings surprise him all the same?

"Oh, no: you know large women are much easier to manage than small ones. They have a more confiding way about them, while the small ones are too frisky to be readily comprehended. The variegating covering of long and cross-striping is not so much in demand as formerly, and is evidently going out of fashion. For a while you could see nothing but stripe-that is, as far as you were permitted to see. How high? Well, we have seen them 34 length, but the generality only passed the knee. These real long stockings, when once the owner has got successfully on the inside, give the lady all the appearance of an equestrienne as she stands ready for the hoop act. But it takes a shapely limb—so I should judge—to look well in them. The shorter lengths do not come so high in prices, and a great many econe are under the sad necessity of limiting. people are under the sad necessity of limiting their desires by their purse. Here, now, is a beautiful sky-blue—the finest silk—\$7.50 a pair—fit for a bride. You looked shocked? Just feel the texture of this cardinal-red

And with a feeling akin to-profanation, the reporter took up the tempting beauties and his thoughts wandered to the future.

"How many of these make a set?"
"A lady usually has three pairs to match
her dresses: cardinal red, this shade of heavenly blue and a pale pink. No piece of lace or ribbon evergets more care than these very three pairs of delicate stockings. As they are only worn at parties or in the house with very low slippers—so as to show between the fore leather and the edging of the skirt they are worn a long time before they are consigned to the washtub. When removed from the foot they are turned inside out, well brushed and perhaps hung on an open chair before a window. ing sprays of delicate perfume—not cologne— are sprinkled over them, when they repose in

a box especially preserved for them until the next call is made. They are not suffered to wear out if patching and mending can avail. The should stand a season's wear. "Please show me some real cheap stock-

the actual value of the market, and there is a strong probability that the men who have invested from speculative purposes will win."

A NOVEL DECISION.

A Court Declares A Weman Not Gullty of Frand When She Understates Her Age.

New Bloomfield, November 11—A case has been on trial here all the week which is of more than ordinary importance to the pulp. might be serious. Fifty cents a pair is as cheap as you can go and get an article worth hav-

'And in misses' hose?' 'Fancy stripes and solid colors are about in equal demand. And speaking of this reminds me that the saddest thing in life is to see a woman with a gigantic foot trying to encase it in a misses stocking. Most misses of twelve in Atlanta, however, are out of place at the misses counter—their feet have long out-

For style in stockings, there is no place like the stage. Mary Anderson is on the stocking question what a biblomaniae is on books. She must have a ton of stockings, all exquisitely embroided or clocked with fine feather-stitching. They have been gathered from all parts of the world, many being purchased by her private costumer. Those for winter wear are heavy silk, hand-knit, or finer goods from the loom, lined with white fleece.

Aimee takes the bun on general principles. Almee takes the bun on general principles. She is never without new shoes. The squeak of new leather is sweeter to her ear than is her own squeaking to the auditory nerves of her friends. A pair of red silk tassels always dangle from her boot tops, and a myrtle green stocking, always worn, in commemoration of a Spanish lover who presented his heart and a hor of the above norelities at the same time. box of the above novelties at the same time He turned out a perfidious wretch, and al-though she ground his heart with her foot, though she ground his heart never changed the stockings.

Kellogg rigs up with genteel taste for the stage, but her private goods are cut with frieze and dado, making three colors of her shapely limbs; enough to set the straightest eyes on the bias. She has a weakness for corn eyes on the bias. She has a weakness for corn color, and her black, red, blue and maroon hose are embroidered just above the shoe-top and half way to the knee with borders of yellow daisies, corn flowers or vines, hung with tinsel berries. All these extras are done

Minnie Palmer is young, but she knows all bout shoes and stockings. She has an individuality that most actresses lack. Her love for still life extends to her silk and lisle-threat novelties, all of which serve as a background for nice, ripe cherries, berries, nuts nd small fruit.

If Margaret Mather knew about the mag-nifying influence of angles, bars, borders and blocks, she would scorn black, plain blue, lemon and white. She has little feet, that are always prettily shod, and nothing in the stock is considered too expensive, provided it wins her admiration.

Miss Winant leans toward blue, and Carreno chocolate, with satin garters of bine. ma Thursby laces her boots over polkadots, and Emma Abbott selects latitudial stripes in fine lisle thread. Sara Jewett has tact, and knows the efficacy of a cardinal.

The spindle limbs of Bernhardt borrow rotundity from bull red, blocked blue and dull pink fretted with gray. She could not be in-duced to wear white, as she says, "They do not of themselves impart any beauty nor bring out what there is."

Mme. Patti has the plumpest of legs that hang over her trim little boots, abreviating her really large feet, but finds salvation in ebony stockings, that are made for her by a Lyons firm.

Carey doted on dull gray, brown and set blue picked out with bright silks and gold thread. For full dress, on or off the stage, and also for tights, flesh color was always se-

It is said that much of the graceful kicking of Letta is due to the happy effects prod by the brokernines and curves of her i some of which bost \$10 a pair.

sical, and ugly ri

THE TALE TELLERS

WHAT THE SOUTH HAS PRODUCED

The Min Who Have Embalmed the Georgia Idea in Type-Judge A. B. Longstree', Colonel W. T. Thompson, Bichard M. Johnson, Charles H. Smith and Joel C. Harris.

morous advance of her sister states, and is still preeminent in that genial department of

The main characteristics of Georgia humor are spontaneity of conception and freedom of execution. There is no undue straining after effect in its best products. They combine the firest qualities of old fashioned wit with the vivacity which modern mirth demands. The work of W. T. Thompson makes us thoroughly familiar with the dialect of that large class of country people commonly called "crackers;" Chandler Harris has mastered all the inicies of the negro lingo and lore of planta-days, and Judge Longstreet and Richard Johnson have faithfully reproduced the morous eccentricities of Georgia character.

Judge A. B. Longstreet was the first of this
berie of authors to win permanent popurity from a public which is ever ready to be
mused. In his famous book of "Georgia
cenes" he avails himself to the utmost of the morous capabilities of the section he described, and the characters he portrays. work appeared from the press of the Harpers in 1840, and was—as Mr. Davidson informs us in his "Living Writers of the South"—abundantly successful. The same biographer says:
"Everybody has read 'Georgia Scenes,' and laughed at Ned Brace and at Blossom and Bullet and at Hardy Slow and Tobias Swift and Ransy Sniffle." Judge Longstreet, 'n addition to his legal calling, was a Methodist minister, and at a time when humor devoid of dignity was regarded as a fungous growth among the clergy. It was rumored that Judge Longstreet valued very little his talent for humoreus writing, and desired to suppress his work, as of too trivail a character for his gra-ver positions in life." One author tells us: "I haven't the slightest idea that this rumor had the shadow of a foundation in truth. I think so knowing both the man and the book." However this may be, "Georgia Scenes," although they treat of the first half-century of the republic, have never quite lost their hold upon public favor, and gained much more than local celebrity before the man who wrote them passed beyond all man who wrote them passed beyond all praise or blame. The sketches art of unequal merit but the most noteworthy of them, such "Georgia Theatrics," "The Horse-Swap," he Character of a Native Georgian," "An teresting Interview," and "The Militia ill" are brimming over with wit, and are in "The Horse-Swap admirable keeping with the period described.

As a remarkable example of literary resemblances it may interest my readers to know that Mr. Thomas Hardy had a scene in his

is American cousin. Judge Longstreet was born on the 22d of Judge Longstreet was born on the 22d of Borksnier, 1790. The place of his birth seems to have been a disputed Latter. Duyckinck, in his "Cyclopædia of American Literature," says he was born in Richmond county, near Augusta, Ga; Appleton's "Cyclopædia" says he was born in Augusta; and Judge Longstreet evided himself "a netting Georgian" in Augusta; street styled himself "a native Georgian," but said he was born in Edgefield District, S. C. It is enough for Georgia to know that he was her son by adoption, if not by birth, and that his book is her lawful heritage. There are some facts in connection with the

sketches is so striking as to give rise to the supposition that the English author must have unconsciously reproduced the work of

of "The Trumpet Major" which is al-a fac-simile of Longstreet's "Militia " The verbal likeness between the

life of the late William T. Thompson, the author of "Major Jones' Courtship," which it nel Thompson was born at Ravenna, Ohio, in 1812, being the first white child born in what is known as the "Western Reserve" of that state. His father was a Virginian and his mother a native of Dublin, Ireland. When he was eleven years of age his mother died, and then his father removed to Philadelphia, where he, too, died soon afterwards. Young Thompson was thus thrown upon his own res, and commenced his journalistic ca reer by entering the Philadelphia Chronicle. In 1835, he moved to Augusta, Ga., and became associated with his brother humorist, Longstreet, who was at the time editor of the State Rights Sentinel. He subsequently went to Madison, Ga., and took charge of the Mis collary, in which paper "Major Jones' Court-ship" first appeared, in the form of letters. Finally he became the able and honored edit-or of the Savannah Morning News, and died in that city on the 24th of March, 1882. In

politics he was always strongly southern. Besides "Major Jones' Courtship," he wrote the "Chronicles of Pinevill," a dramatization of the "Vicar of Wakefield," and "The Live Injor Jones' Courtship' we see types of character from the "cracker" population of middle Georgia, brought before us in faultless dialect form. Such flesh and blood creations as old ess realistic, character-sketches of Dickens. Richard M. Johnston is probably the most cultivated of our Georgia humorists. He was once professor of belles lettres in the State iniversity, and was very popular socially. Before the changes brought about by the war, "Dick Johnston" (as he was familliar called), "was the favorite guest at all dinner parties In the ridings of two of the judicial circuits of Georgia, there was not such a raconteur to be found, and this is saying much when it is renembered that in the days of which we write, the bench and bar of the state were

Baltimore. They are so excellent in all respects as to make me hope that they may meet with a wider circulation. It is due to so genial an author, whose talents fartranscend those of the ordinary humorist, that his works should be given to the public in a permanent form.

The letters of Charles H. Smith (',Bill Arp") are immensely popular with southern readers. They embrace a variety of topics, and contain much genuine wit, clearly manifest through the medium of imperfect or-Prom The American.

The south has reason to be proud of her contributions to humorous literature, and it is my purpose to introduce into this sketch the names of those authors who should be most ntimately associated with it. The state of Georgia has proved to be, before and since the war, a prolific field for writers o lass and may be regarded as the central field of the speciates humor. In such chellum days, South a humorist. A newspaper correspondent defautorist. carolina was famous for her statesmen; Vir ginia has since preserved her claim to military distinction by such leaders as Jackson and Lee; but Georgia has always kept in humorous advance of her sister states, and is still the state of the than with the work of our other humorists, I close my notice of him by a tribute to his talents from Colonel Avery's history of Georgia: "As for 'Bill Arp,' the man seems perennial. Week after week he has sent out his unfailing messengers of wise fun, scalping with a kind keenness the every-day fatuities

Few modern American readers are unacquainted with "Uncie Remus: His songs and sayings," and the fame of his biographer is beceming universal. Joel Chandler Harris was born in Eatonton, Ga., December 8th, 1846, and "educated himself at the printer's case." It was said of him a dozen years ago that "wanting, doubtless, some degree of the polish of scholastic culture, he has an energy and self-reliance thus developed, that will be worth more to him in the battle for fame than the most skilfully-adjusted acadefame than the most skilfully-adjusted academical armor." This prediction has been fully verified. For the last five years Mr. Harris has been editorially connected with the AT-LANTA CONSTITUTION, a paper of considerable influence, and his journalistic ability was re cognized before "Uncle Remus" won him a wider audience. He has written a sufficient number of poems, serious in sentiment and musical in versification to prove that he can musical in versification, to prove that he can sing sweetly when moved by a strong metri-cal impulse. As an interpreter, however, of negro dialect and character he is absolutely unrivalled. No one familliar with the fable of the dead plantation days, and the queer idioms employed by their dusky narrators can fail to appreciate the fidelity of Mr. Harris's reproduction. Whether we follow "Uncle Remus," calm recital of the exciting adventures of "Brer Fox," or turn our sympathetic attention to his posturnal structure. thetic attention to his nocturnal struggles with the "Toothach;" or take a peep at his "Deceitful Jug," we feel equally sure that he is no figment of the imagination, but a genuine "darkey" of "ye olden time." I have seen it stated that Mr. Harris has sketched the skeleton of a story called the "Romance of Rockville," that "betokens the power of the novelist;" and that he is engaged upon a serial for The Century, "depicting the old slave life in the south." His success or failure as a romance writer cannot effect the work he has already accomplished. Literature has its fashions, as nature has her sea sons, but I am confident that "Uncle Re mus" and the "little boy," who listened so earnestly to his fireside fancies, are destined to go down to posterity together, hand-in hand. WILLIAM H. HAYNE.

A TIMELY ARTICLE.

The Influence of Homicide on Southern Progress.

The southern papers contain every day longings for white immigrants to help them to solve the political problem created by the size of the negro vote. They now complain that they can not secure laborers at Castle Garden here, owing to the stories that are told the newly arrived Europeans of the way in which labor ers are regarded in their part of the country. Nor is there any such resort to the south on the part of northern capitalists, business men and farmers as one might expect, considering the attractions the south offers both to the manufacturer and the agriculturist. Men pre-fer encountering the long winters of the far northwest to going down to the south, with all its advantages of climate and soil and nearlife of the late William T. Thompson, the author of "Major Jones' Courtship," which it may be well to state before I give a brief summary of the position which, in my judgement, he should occupy as a humorist. Colomade up both of the natural increase and the ingressity was horn at Payenna Ohio in

increase through immigration. That a very considerable share in keeping settlers and capital away from the south must be asc.ibed to the part played by manslaugh-ter in southern life, we think no candid perter in southern life, we think no candid person can deay. The best class of settlers are men of peaceful habits, who above all things seek security, and will go nowhere where it is not found. Nothing can be better calculated to drive away this class than the continuing southern habit of settling business disputes by unpunished murder. Two years ago one of the most prominent business men in Georgia. gia was murdered by his partner in an ordi-nary commercial venture, because they differ-ed in the settlement. In South Carolina, last year, a lawyer was killed almost in cold blood by a practiced duelist and notorious ruffian, who found fault with his manner of conducting a case in court. In Knoxvilte, Tenn., last January, Don Lusby killed Mabry. The result of this was that some months later another Mabry and his father killed Lusby and his father in a court of law, coram judice, so to speak, and went unpunished. We com-mented on this at the time. Within the past the 'Vicar of Wakefield," and "The Live Indian," a comedy out of which John E. Owens made fame and money, without pay to the author Avery tells us in his history of Georgia, that "Colonel Thompson was tricked out of the opyright of 'Major Jones' Courtship, in the very flood of its extraordinary sale, and, by a chain of curious circumstances, reaped no benefit from its great circulation." I think Thompson is entitled to rank among think Thompson is entitled to rank among action he was himself shot by the younger whom the order of the Mabry, whom he afterward managed to kill. The result was they all three lay dead, and Knoxyille was thrown into a "great tumult of excitement." O'Connor, we are surprised to orm. Such flesh and blood creations as old learn, was only a major and not a colonel. Old Mabry, however, was a general, and we major and his sweetheart, and not unworthy comparison with some of the greater, but comparison with some of the greater, but as realistic, character-sketches of Dickens.

Richard M. Johnston is probably the most applicated of our Georgia humorists. He was Mahry, innor, appeared on the scene. Of Mahry innor, appeared on the scene. Of Mabry, junior, appeared on the scene. Of course they are all prominent business men in the place, and much esteemed. Major O'-Connor was rich and enterprising, and General Mabry poor and unsuccessful, and had to allow mortgages to be foreclosed through inability to pay his notes. So O'Connor had to be killed.

It must be remembered, too, that these ca-ses of what may be called business homicide are only heard of through the newspapers write, the bench and bar of the state were noted for men of intellectuality, who flavored the dry readings of the law with plentiful pinches of attic salt. The necessity which swept away the old homesteads, and the struggle for existence which scattered many happy households, carried 'Dick Johnston' to Maryland. Near Baltimore he fixed his home and has devoted himself to the cultivation and education of youth."

In the writings of Richard Johnston the touches of humor are as brilliant as pebbles In the writings of Richard Johnston the touches of humor are as brilliant as pebbles at the bottom of a brook, but they are not clarified by undercurrents of pathos—that element which is always subtly blended with the highest achievements of comedy. Many of Johnston's stories seem to me unique in originality of thought and treatment. Such takes as "Puss Tanner's Defense" and "King William and His Armies"—contributed to Harper's Magazine—make laughter a new sensation, but they also appeal to the nobler incis of our nature. Such a sketch as "The gof the Beazley Twins" is inimitable elicious drollery. Mr. Johnston wrote is stories under the general title of pro' Tales." They may found the pages of one of the southern of the Southern M. In the Southern M. In the southern of the same and the word of the same and the s

enjoyed as a spectacle by the bystanders, as a dog fight by a party of sixth-ward roughs. Both parties are perhaps killed on the spot. If one survives, there is a mock trial; the

If one survives, there is a mock trial; the prisoner proves malice prepense on his own part, and is promptly acquitted.

In fact, a murder trial at the south, unless the crime has been committed for the purpose of robbery, is very apt to take the nature of a proceeding in bankruptcy. The defendant shows that he committed it as a necessary incident of his business, and the jury then treat the death of the victim as the equivalent incident of his business, and the jury then treat the death of the victim as the equivalent of a surrender of a debtor's assets. The murdered man can not be restored to life, and where is the use of keeping the murderer in jail? Moreover, several of the jurors are probably murderers themselves, and all feel that they may have to murder any day as a condition of their residence in the locality. In fact the curse and shame of the south is In fact, the curse and shame of the south is In fact, the curse and shame of the south is the constant presence in the minds of the males of all classes, from childhood up, of homicide as one of the probable contingencies of ordinary social life. At the north no man above the ruffian class of the cities thinks of it as anything but an extremely remote and absolutely dreadful possibility arising out of the necessity of self-defense against criminals. It is in these parts unthinkable among decent people as a probable social or commercial contingency. Until the southern mind can Until the southern mind can contingency. rid itself of this "damned spot," southerners may rest assured that rapid and healthy progress at the south will be impossible.

THE OLD WOOD CHOPPER.

One of the Features of Atlanta Life Delineated by a

Reporter.
Yesterday one of THE CONSTITUTION'S young Yesterday one of THE CONSTITUTION'S young men was in aDecaturstreet wood yard watching several wood-choppers, as they made the chips fly, when he suggested to the proprietor that time and money could be saved if he would anve the work done with an engine and saw.

"In that you are mistaken," was the reply. "It would cost me in that way a dollar and a half a cord to have stove wood cut. Now, have you any idea what it costs me to have it done by these men"?"

these men?

The reporter suggested that it might be done for a dollar a cord.
"No; it costs me only seventy-five cents a cord for stove-wood and thirty-five cents per cord for wood for the fireplace. I can get stove-wood cut and split as fine as fiddle dust

for seventy-five cents per cord."
"How many cords of wood will a man cut n a week? "Of stove-wood you may say four. They have to cord it up and clean up the trash."
"Do you mean to tell me than a man will

thop wood here a whole week for three dol-

The wood dealer laughed to himself and ointing to a gray haired old negro replied: 'Why, there is an old man who has cut wood steadily for two years and never has made as much as three dollars in one week." The reporter walked over to where the old nam was and seated himself on a big red oak imb that stuck out from the pile of wood, from which the old man drew an occasional stick. The old fellow had a cheerful face, cov ered with yellowish gray whiskers; his shirt was course but free from holes but his trousers were a mass of rags. For variety in style and color of patches those breeches could not have been surpassed. A piece of jeans was as likely to join hands with a piece of cambric as anything else. The old fellow's ax came down with a "whack" and made a clean cut into the wood, while from the depths of his "inner man" came a grunt as a

"Couldn't you get along just as well and leave off that grunt?" asked the reporter.
"Leavs off dat grunt?" Bress yo's oul, dere's wherein I gits my strent. Why, honey, you jess us well 'tempt ter drive mules bedout cussin' as to 'tempt ter cut wood and doan grunt." and the old man's benevolent face beamed upon the reporter's in a kindly way, while the off hand wiped the beads of

way, while the off hand wiped the beads of perspiration from the black, wrinkled brow. "Do you mean to tell me that you can't drive mules without cursing?" asked the reporter, following up the conversation. "Course. You let 'er pair 'er mules git stall and yer let's 'em blow 'er minnit, and then yer git's up inter de waggin and pops yer whip and jerks 'em up and hollers loud 'nuff' 'ter be heered 'ter de Air Line depot, 'Git up!——yer! whar yer gwine! Yup yere.——! g'yout yere!' dat waggin'd move like it had a bullgine hitched 'ter it." ullgine hitched 'ter it.

The dashes indicate where the old man put in his "cussin." ' The conversation lulled and the ax came down with several more vigorous whacks. When the old man paused to turn the stick over the reporter asked: "Uncle, how much do you make at this busi-

'Why, can you live on a dollar and a half

"I can, but there is the ole lady. She makes a little takin' in washin'. But she's ole and can't do much," and the old man looked se-

"How much do you both make?"
"About two dollars and a quarter a week."
"Well, tell me how you two people manage to live on that. What do you have to

"Bread and meat. I buy, say, a peck of meal a week and three or four pounds of meat. The meal costs a quarter and the meat costs me sixty cents, if I get four pounds, or forty-five cents when I get three pounds. As or wheat bread, it ain't often that we has any My ole lady eats wheat bread sometimes, but it doan do fer me. Wheat bread ain't no good nohow unless it's made right, and it ain't made right unless its full er fixings, whereas de corn bread is good if it hain't got nuthin' in it sept de water an' de salt. Now you see de water doan cost nuthin', whilst I ken buy nuff salt for a nickle ter las' a mont. An' also, if I can get cracklins and make fatty bread I gits what is as good as ever wants ter

go down dis nigger."
"Ever have coffee?"
"Sometimes we has coffee, but most generally we has tea—sometimes sage; sometimes sassyfras. We gits enough sugar fer ten cents to last two weeks.

"How about house rent?"
"In that, boss, we'r lucky. We lives with an ole lady who's helpless, and my wife tends ter her and dat is wherein we doan have ter pay no rent."
"How about wood?"

"Now, you see the major he lets us have this trash—he won't let us have the big chips. I has me a sack and I takes home two turns every day—one at dinner and one at night. I keeps that up reg'ler all the time and ginst the cold weather gits here I am ready fer it.,'

the cold weather gits here I am ready fer it.,
"If you were to get sick you would be pretty well done for, would you not?"
"Thanks the lord, I doan git sick. But sometimes it rains so a body can't work. Maybe you remembers the wet weather last winter, well a body couldn't work. I had been tuying my rations from Mr.—— and when Saturday night come I pays him, and and that Saturday night after I pays him, bless God he wouldn't let me have nuthin to go on the nex' week', cause it was rainin' go on the nex' week', cause it was rainin' and he thought I couldn't work. I isn't spoke ter him sence then. I walks by but I doan look in.'

"And are you happy in your condition?"
"The man doan live that can say he ever eered me grumble."
The reporter we." The reporter moved away, thinking how

little it took to make that old man happy; how few and how simple were his wants. His life was, in truth, an example of content-

DRUGGISTS, ATTENTION!

THE NEXT MEETING OF THE BOARD OF pharmaceutical examiners, will take place in Atlanta on the 15th of November, all are herewith notified that immediately upon the adjournment, those who have not complied with the act will be prosecuted. Physicians who are druggists must have a liceuse from the present or the previous pharmaceutical board as their medical diplomas are not sufficient to continue in the drug business.

By order if Dr. E. Barry, Chairman I. Zacul Secretary. nove 5t wed frice.

LOTTERIES. The Public is requested carefully to notice the CAPITAL PRIZE \$75,000

Pickets Only \$5. Shares in proportion.

Incorporated in 1868, for 25 years by the Legisla-ture for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$650,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchiss was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879. The. only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

Louisiana State Lottery Co.

It never scales er postpones.

It never scales or postpones.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS WILL take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE ELEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS L, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14th, 1832—150th Monthly Drawing.

LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING SCHEME, under the exclusive supervision and management of CANA T. PRAULFSCAPP. GEN. 6, T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and GEN. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.
who manage all the drawings of this Company both ORDINARY and SEMI-ANNUAL, and attest the correctness of the published Official Lists.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES. 1 CAPITAL PRIZE. 1 do do 1 do do 2 PRIZES OF \$6000..... 9 Approximation Prizes of \$750. do do

1,937 Prizes, amounting to crubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.
For further information, write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by Express, Registered Letter or Money Order, addressed only to Mr. A. DAUI HIN, New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.
R. B.—Orders addressed to New Orleans will receive prompt attention.
octilo—ddw5w top col

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR CLERK SUPERIOR COURT.

JUDGE C. H. STRONG announces himself as candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk'of the Superior Court, with PARK WOODWARD and FRANK T. RYAN as his deputies, and the public. Election Wednesday, January 3, 1883.

748 oct15—dtd

Dr. J. S. HOLLIDAY announces himself a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton county at the January election. If elected the public may rest assured that he will have competent deputies to assist him in discharging the duties of the office.

437 sept10—dtd

es of the office.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

Please announce that I am a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Fulton county.

C. W. WELLS.

onte of Tax contents of ration county, cett—datd

cett—datd

FOR MAYOR.

We are authorized to announce JOHN B. GOODWIN as a candidate for Mayor. Election December
6, 1882.

FOR MAYOR.

Dr. E. J. ROACH.

The people of the Southside of Attlanta are entitled to a a representative on the board of Aldermen. By authority Maj. JOHN H. MECASLIN is presented as a candidate for that office. He is the peoples choice. Let us elect him. CITIZEN.

novi0—datd

We are authorized to announce Mik. WARREN

nov10—dtd

We are authorized to announce MR. WARREN
D. PAYNE as a candidate for Aiderman. Election
December 6th, 1882
FOR COMNOILMEN—FIRST WARD.
JAMES A. GRAY is a candidate for Councilma
rom First Ward.
By the solicitation of my friends, I hereby an
nounce myself a candidate for councilman in the
first ward at the ensuing election.
The friends of Mr. W. G. GRAMBLING announce
him as a candidate for councilman from the first
ward.

ward. Sept6—dtd We are authorized to announce Captain W. M. MIDDLEBROORS as a candidate for Council from the First Ward, at ensuing election. aug26—lm SECOND WARD. I respectfully announce myself as a candidate to represent the Second Ward, at the ensuing election to be held in December next, and ask the support of my feilow-citizens.

J. H. KETNER.

to be held in December next, and ask the support of my feilow-citizens.

J. H. KETAEK.

oct31—dtd to hd 2dward

We are authorized to announce the name of VOLNEY DUNNING as a candidate for Councilman from Second Ward, election December 6th, 1882.

sep1 dtd

THIED WARD.

THIRD WARD.

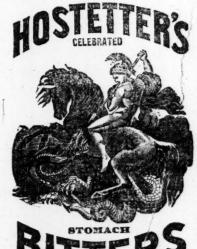
We take pleasure in announcing the name of S. W DAY as a caudidate for Councilman from the Third Ward, at the coming election.
874 ang27—dim We are authorized to announce FRANK A. ARNOLD as a candidate for councilman from the Third ward at the ensuing election. 187 sep3-dtd FOURTH WARD.

W. L. HUBBARD is a candidate for councilman rom the fourth ward.

FIFTH WARD. We are authorized to announce the name of Z. A. RICE as a candidate for Councilman from the Fifth ward.

413 septi0—dim ELIAS HAIMAN is a candidate for Councilman from the Fifth Ward.

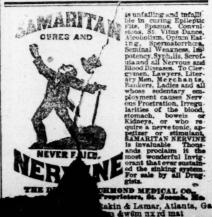
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS



Old fashionable remedies are rapidly giving ground before the advance of this conquering specific, and old fashioned ideas in regard to depletion as a means of cur, have been quite exploded by the success of the great renovant, which tones the system, tranquilizes the nerves, neutralizes malaria, depurates and enriches the blood, rouses the liver when dormant, and promotes a regular habit of body.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

uov1—dlm fri sun wed@wlmnx rd mat



BOUKOCINE, Is a Pleasant and Safe Injection for the Cure o

G. & G. In from one to three 'ays. No failures. No change

of diet. No internation remedies. No loss of time. Call on your Drug st for

BOUKOCINE.

Price \$1.50. Call of or address.

BOUKOCINE CO.,

4 Wall street, Atlanta, Ga.,
Opposite Passenger Depot,
may7 d6m-sundwer 1 Sole Agents for the South

DUNRAVEII---7950---H. R. -AMERICAN-

JERSEY CATTLE CLUB!

ONLY SON OF TENELLA 6712 AND she, thus far, is the best daughter of SIGNAL 1170. SIGNAL'S daughters, though few in numbers and yet at in years have made such records as to place this shally at the head as butter producers. TENELLA when head as butter traducers. TENELLA when four years old gave nearly seven gattom talk a dev, and for age, made the unequaled record of twenty two pounds, one gard one-half ounces butter in a week. She has made three pounds, six and one-half ounces in one day. Seven menths after calving she made two onounds butter a day continuously. DUNRAVEN is twelve months old and will be allowed a few cows at \$100 each, cash Charges for the two following bulls will remain as usual, \$5.00 and 50 cents to the groom. SIR LUC US O. TRIGGER () fashionably marked and stylish, grandson of the famous GILDEROY, one of whose daughters, as a three year old, made over nineteen pounds butter a week. Also RUTLEDGE 8,004. combining the Rex and Lady Mell strains. Lady Mell second, made 182 pounds butter in one month. For sale—a few helfers: also one solid colored bull calf, combining the blood of TENELLA and imported Niobe 99, first premium 250 at the centennial. Stock may be seen on farm near Kirkwood any day but Sundays, Post-office address, Oakshade Farm, care \$2 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.



"THEIR NAME IS LEGION." Dyspensia is the parent of more evils than flew out of Paudora's box. Biliousness, sour stomach, headache, constitution, nervous debility, nausea and indescribable mental misery are among its terrible offspring. nental misery are among its terrible offspring flive them all the coup de grace with TARRANT BELTZER APERIENT, which renovates and regulate the bowels, tones the stomach, and is a sure remed on and all its con

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. oct15-d2w sun thurs-up half col



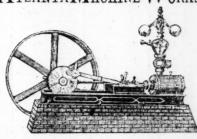
REGISTRATION OF VOTERS,

IN PURSUANCE OF CITY ORDINANCE PROviding for the registration of voters for the election for Mayor, Alderman and Councilmen, to be
held on Wednesday, December 6th, 18-2, notice is
hereby given that books for the registation of
voters will be opened at the following test of
he convenience of citizens, to-wit:
One at the City Clerk's Office in the City Hall
building; one at No. 11 East Alabama street, at
County Tax Collector's office, and one at No. 20
Peachtree street, next door to the Bank of the
State of Georgia.

Peachiree street, next door to the Banks.
State of Georgia.
Said offices will be kept open for the registration of voters from 8 o'clock a.m. each day (Sundays excepted) until 4 o'clock p.m. from the first day of November next. until the second day of December next, and on the day of closing the books will remain open until 9 o'clock p.m.

J. H. GOLDSMITH,
Oct20—dtildec2d.

ATLANTA MACHINE WORKS



HAVING RECENTLY RECEIVED ADDI-tional machinery for making boilers, engines and steam pumps, our facilities are now complete. We are prepared to furnish engines and boilers promptly, and at prices and quality to compete with any made at northern machine shops. We employ the best and skilled workmen and warrant all our work.

work.

We beg leave to refer to the following parties to whom we have furnished engines and boilers, and specially would we invite parties wishing to pur chase to call and see us before ordering elsewhere. F G Hancock, commercial printer, city.

B G Lockett & Co, brick makers, Chattahoochee liver.

G W Scott & Co, fertilizer manufacturers, Edge

G W Scott & Co, fertilizer manufacturers, Edgewood.

Fendleton Guano Co, Edgewood.

Benjamin F Bønnett, book and job printer, city.

Atlanta Spring Bed Co, city.

Atlanta Rolling Mill, since destroyed by fire, city.

Lynch & Lea, planing mil, city.

Longley & Robinson, planing mill, city.

Henry Lewis, flouring mill, city.

Atlanta Brewery Co, city.

Atlanta Brewery Co, city.

D W Rodgers, Etowah, Ga.

Georgia Lee Co, cievyle, Ga.

W H Perkins, Leary, Ga

W H Perkins, Leary, Ga

Live Coolege Himman & Son, furniture manufacturers, city.

ity.
George A Bonnell, Carrollton, Ga.
National Surgical Institute, city.
Swift's Specific Co, city.
H H Dickson, printer, city.
A J Williams, Madison, Ga.
Taylor & Paris, Fish P O, Ga.
Schenck & Thrower, machine sho
J L Jarrell, Crawfordsville, Ga.

Union Stock Yard and Dairy manufacturing Co, Richmond and Danville railroad, forty boilers

Alabama and Great Southern railroad, boilers and umps. Atlanta and West Point railroad, boilers and amps. Atlanta and Western railroad, minature locomo-

McCOMBS & MEAKIN. 000 nov5-d3t sun thur sun wkyft

Ricord's VITAL Restorative



Restores Nervous and Physical Debility, Loss of Manly Vigor, Etc. Jois manifiles anody has been securificated and indorsed by the Academy of Medicine, of Paris, and tested for half a contury by the medical celebrines of Europe. It contains no phosphorous centharides, or other poisons, and is a purely vegetable, sugar coated pill. For sale by Then Schuman, for Gongle, where descriptive was a None genuine without the

Private populately samp with monogram and full name as above.

Having bounds out the exclusive right of Dr. Ricord's Vital Restors ive, and the demand for it having greatly increased within the last five years in the States, I am now anabled to reduce the price more than out-half, and thus place this remedy within reach of all. Price per box, 18, 2s and 26 59 for famous halfest andres Dr. Eleinbillon, 24 Venderollt Building, N. Y. 198 cand-thy and thur uses.

FOR SALE OR LEASE. HAVE JUST FINISHED A NEW HOTEL AT
Lawrenceville, Ga. It has eighteen norms
with four acres of land attached; new furniture
and new outbuildings, all complete, which I will
sell or lease on good terms; will exchange for good
property in or near Atlanta. Fine run of custom.
Refer to any drummers who visit this place, or
any citizen living there. For terms address
W. J. BODY

MOTHER'S FRIEND

One of the greatest comforts to those expe to be confined is a remedy upon which implicit fidence can be placed—one that will produce a and quick delivery—one that will control pain shorten the duration of labor. Such is "THE I ER's FRIEND." Try it and see what A Blessing it is to Suffering Females

A Blessing it is to suffering a weak before confinement, produces a wonderful effective consinement, produces a wonderful effectively little pain, and leaves the mother in a condition to recover quickly —or in other words to have a good getting up. Under its use, labor will ordinarily occupy much less than the usual time, and the suffering be diminished beyond expression. The condition for which this remedy is offered to of such a character as to forbid a long array of conditions. Those interested in its use are repetitully referred to the hundreds who have used it.

READ THE TESTIMONIALS: I most earnestly entreat every female expecting to be confined to use the "Tarm Morrassis of Parments." Coupled with this entreaty, I will ad that during a large obsetrical practice (forty-few years), I have never known it to fail to produce safe and quick delivery.

H. J. HOLMES, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

A lady from one of the counties of Middle Georgia, who has been acting as midwife for man years, writes: "I have disposed of all THE MOTE." FREND you sent me, and I am DELIGHTE WITH IT. In every instance where it has been used its effects have been all that I could sak. CONSIDER IT A GREAT BLESSING."

A gentleman writes: "My wife need your Morners's Friken at her fourth confinement, and he testimony is that she passed through it with one half of the suffering of either of her former confinements, and recovered from it in much less time. She also recommended it to a lady friend who wis about to be confined for the first time, and also says: 'I HAVE NEVER SEEN ANY ONE TABLE THAVE NEVER SEEN ANY ONE TABLE THAVE AND SO LITTLE SUFFERING.'

The names of all these, and many others, can be had by calling at my office.

Having had the foregoing remedy Tronsoventy Testebin Atlanta and vicinity, I now offer it be my patrons as possessing superior merits.

I am permitted also to refer to the following wall-known citizens of Atlanta: 'C. S. Newton, Win. A. Crumley, Jr., W. A. Greg and D. Bain; all of whom are ready to testify to the marits of the preparation.

Frice \$1.50 per bottles.

J. BRADFIELD, Sole Prop'r, For sale everywhere.

ACID PHOSPHATE

THE GEORGIA CHEMICAL AND MINING CO ATLANTA, GA.,

A RE PREPARED TO FURNISH ACID PHOSes of high grade, either with or without Potworks are near Atlanta, and purchasers can

SAVE FREIGHT CHARGES

from the seaport cities by buying of them.

Analyses and prices furnished upon appplication. Fertilizers made to any desired formula for dealers.

Reliable agen's wanted. OFFICE 32 WALL STREET, ROOM 2. oct22 dim

COAL! COAL! COAL! BUY YOUR CCAL DIRECT

-FROM

WM. JOHNSON & CO.,

Charleston, S C. FORM CLUBS AND ORDER IN CAR LOAD

petition.

We have the largest and most complete stock in he State.

nov4—d3m NERVOUS DEBILITY

A CURE GUARANTEED. .

D.E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREAT meat: A specific for Hysteria, Dizzinessa Convulsions, Nervous Headache Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorinea, impeliancy, involuntary Emissions, Fremature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abise, or over-indulgence, which leads to mi-ery, decay and death. One Loss

Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written quarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Atlanta, Ga. Orders by Mail will receive Prompt Attention.



FOR SALE.

THE NEW AND COMPLETE 3 STORY BRICK Building known as the

CENTRAL HOTEL, In the prosperous city of Spartanburg, S. C.
This property has a frontage on the public square, running back Antiect, two handsome stores and a large grand endance with office on the lower story: two upper stories are divided into 30 large and well ventilated rooms. Servants rooms and kitchen in story brick rear building connected with a conveniently arranged covered way; large back yard encased with a closed fence.

This property is first class and can command a rade equal to its capacity. Titles guaranteed, and will be sold cheap on easy terms. Apply to
A. J. GWYNN,
Real Estate Exchange, Spartanburg, S. C.

A WORD TO OUR READERS

When you read of a medicine that will care all diseases, beware of it, for every scientific physician on earth knows how is lactous such waterheats are. But when you read of a medicine compounded by a regular physician and surgeon of high standing that claims to cure only a certain disease, and furnishes high proof that it does this, you can safely try it, and with the assurance that it will cure you. DR. V. R. STONE, late physician and surgeon of the U. S. A., has placed before the public a preparation called

Which no doubt is the greatest scientific prepara-tion yet discovered for the cure of dyspepsis in all its forms and refers to thousands of ladies and gen-tlemen of the highest respectability that have beca-cured of cases pronounced incurable by the best physiciaus in the country. The following refer-

ences should be sufficient to convince the most sceptical:

Mr Albert Howard, of the Howard Watch and Clock Co. 114 Tremont street, Roston; Prof 8 Krauberg, 13 Noyes Place, Boston; Dr Samuel W Adams, P O box 1643, New York City; Mr H A Clark, firm Clark Bros & Co. Philadelphia, Pa. case of twenty years standing; Matthew Robinson, 203 North 21st street, Philadelphia, case of dyspertic vertigo; William Gallogher. Record office, Philadelphia; Frank C Sminik, business manager Reading, Iron Works, Reading, Pa; Moses Thompson, Thurlow, Pa, P & W B R R; Miss Kate 8 Villard, Semino C; Captain George M Weymouth, Savanna Clarence 8 Connerat, Savanna 1, 10 the best of references from

AN ENGINEER'S STORY.

SOME VERY THRILLING READING FHOM REAL LIFE.

Talk With Engineer Bid Mitchell-A Collision War Times-Fitty-Four Killed-What a Cow Did for a Locomotive-Throwing a Fireman Off the Right-of-Way.

"Was I ever in an accident? Do you suppose, young man, that a man ever handled a throttle for thirty-five years without being in an accident? What do you call six collisions? If you had ever been on one of two engines that were dashing like fury at each other, and had seen them come together and be themselves with their trains smashed into smithereens, you would have some idea of what a real railroad accident is. You are a young man. You was never in the war. You read in the historics about the fights, but you never saw the slaughter nor smelled the smoke of a battle, and if you never stood on an engine just in the crash of a collision you simply den't know a thing abou it," and clever Bill Mitchell, of the Central, rested one hand caressingly on the throttle of the "Chipola," strcked his iron gray whiskers with the other and looked at the Constitution's young man in a quizzical sort of way, as much as to say: "What do you think of that my hor?"

that, my boy?"

The reporter waited a moment and urged the veteran engineer to give him some leaves from his diary.

"I could tell you some interesting things about my experience of thirty-five years as an engineer," was the reply, as the engineer turned his towel over and hunted about for a dry spot on which to wipe his newly washed face. Then he climbed down from the engine and seated himself on the end of a crosstie, and taking on a far-a-way look he began: look he began:
"The first real accident that I was ever in

"The first real accident that I was ever in was nearly 30 years ago, before I came on the Central. I was on the Georgia road then, I have been on the Central thirty years; thirty years, exactly, on the 6th of next May. One day, we were coming up a long grade on the Georgia road. I was running the "Hercules." In front of us, was a train loaded with iron. When the train in front was along toward the top of the grade the three rear cars broke loose. They were at the top of the grade, and top of the grade the three rear cars broke loose. They were at the top of the grade, and I was just going up with a speed of about twelve miles an hour. We knew nothing of the accident that had befallen the front train. It was out of our sight. The loosened cars started down to meet us. They started slowly, then their speed grew faster and faster, until they flew recklessly down the track, without engine or train men, they dashed along around the curves toward me, while I was quietly climbing the hill to meet them. All at once they dashed around a sharp curve and at once they dashed around a sharp curve and in an instant they struck us. Some of the bars of railroad iron were thrown seventy-five feet. The box that I was sitting on was knocked from under me, but fortunately no one was seiously hurt."

The engineer paused, and The Constitution

urged him to take up another story.

A BIG COLLISION.
"From the Georgia I went to the Tennes see and Georgia road, stayed there a year, and thirty years ago I came to the Central, and here I rest. The worst collision that I was ever in was on the Central during the war. When was the fight of Jonesboro? Don't know? Well I don't remember exactly myself. It was the day after the battle of Jonesboro, I was running the "Dispatch' and Lum Carr was bringing out the "Governor." I was pulling the regular passenger train and Lum had a commissary train. The commis-sary train should have waited for me at sary train should have water for the at Barnesville, but they did not do so, and I went on like a streak of greased lightning to meet chem. The "Dispatch" was drawing eight passenger cars and five box cars. I was making about forty miles an hour, and when I saw the "Governor" I think she was making about the same time. You could about the same time. You could not have breathed three times before these engines struck. The passenger cars were smashed into kindling wood; the engines were totally demolished; the commissary train was a mass of ruins; one car loaded with bulk peas was stood on its end and six soldiers, who were riding in there, were smothered in the peas. Colonel Hulbert was riding on the engine with me, and just before the engines struck, a negro kicked him off and thus saved his life. Out of the wreck on its end, and six soldiers, who were riding Out of the wreck we took thirty-two dead bodies and twenty-two died in a few days from the effects of injuries received. When I saw the "Governor" come received. When I saw the "Governor" come in sight I blew down breaks, reversed my engine and jumped. That was all I could do. My arm was broken. As I jumped across a gully just as the engine struck, a freight car that had left the track just grazed my head and knocked off my cap. That was the worst accident I was ever in. We buried the dead at Barnesville."

at Barnesville."

WHAT A COW DID.

"The most singular accident that I ever had," continued the talker, "was in 1878—september 8th, 1878. I ran over a cow that threw the engine from the track and threw the tender over the engine and a hundred feet away. An ice for jumped clear over the engine, and another ice car jumped up on the engine and stayed there."

"And the fireman?"

"It threw him clear off the right of way."

"Where were you?"

"Where were you?"

"I was in the only place around where there was room enough for a man to be. I can't tell how it was, and how I got there, but somehow or other I found myself down under the engine, covered with the wreck and almost scalded to death. My young friend, you ought to see the scars that are on my body. Peace hath her scars no less you ought to see the scars that are on my body. Peace hath her scars no less than war, and scars too as honorable as the scars of battle. It is a mystery to me how I got out from under the debris. They hunted for me everywhere and failed to find me, and finally I crawled out from under the engine.

They say I came out through a hole not more finally I crawled out from under the engine. They say I came out through a hole not more than eight inches across, and I'll leave it to you to say if I ain't close on to as big as Fatty Harris. But it's all in the business. Somebody must do it, and I never saw a true engineer yet who would shirk a duty. I guess I love the business as well as anybody, and I'll stick to her to the last," and Bill Mitchell threw his overalls into the chest, slammed the lid down with a bang, and sought the quiet joys of his family circle on Elliott street.

A BENEVOLENT BROTHERHOOD.

Ex-King Amadeo's Affiliation with the Congregation

Ex-King Amadee's Affiliation with the Congregation of the Misericordia.

The press, says a recent letter from Rome, has commented considerably on the affiliation of Prince Amadeo, of Savoy, to the pious congregation of La Misericordia, which took place at the time of his last visit to Florence with King Humbert. The Italian anti-Catholic press, re-echoed by the continental ones, have joked a great deal on the event.

The Misericordia of Florence is a sort of benevolent volunteer body, always ready to run to the assistance of the wounded. It has rendered immense services to the country during the old times of plague or modern cholera morbus, carrying sick people in a litter to the hospital and the dead to the grave. When an accident takes place a bell rings (the bell of Glotto's tower, next to the cathedral), and all the men belonging to the association run, as many years ago the firemen in New York ran, As it takes physical strength and endurance and some daring to brave dangers (small-pox, cholera, fire), the best youths of the city solicit the honor of belonging to the association, and all the rulers of Tuscany were always on the list. It is reserved only to monarchs or to distinguished foreigners to be called honorary head guard (capo di guardia), while the actual capo di guardia is an officer who has won his rank by frequent services.

ropean king as a cape di guardia, and all Catholic embassadors or illustrions visitors of he city solicit and obtain the honor. To be such is considered in Florence to rank with the aristocracy. King Humbert was already a member of the Misericordia.

The brothers go to their benevolent errands always in disguise. The vesta is a sort of black domine with a black hood having two eyeholes, which give the fratelli all the appearances of the brotherhood that accompanied the victims of the Inquisition. They carry at ances of the brotherhood that accompanied the victims of the Inquisition. They carry at night torches too funereal, and the ghastly light gives them such a fearful appearance that many a stranger shudders with horror when meeting them in the solitary lanes of Florence late in the night.

The founder of this brotherhood was a poor cortor carred how who while waiting

The founder of this brotherhood was a poor porter or errand boy, who, while waiting some job next to the Florentine woolen stores of olden times, horrified by the fearful cursing of his fellow-porters, proposed that any man cursing should put a small fine in a box, and out of that money a big basket litter should be bought to help the poor people stricken by sickness in the streets.

He fully succeeded in improving his fellow-porters by the way of his charitable work. The frequency of plagues give full opportunity to the brothers to show their zeal. Their bravery and charity made the institution the richest and most popular in Florence, in Tuscany, where it soon spread, and all over Italy. The headquarters still remain in Florence. The Misericordia owns millions, is very liberal to the poor, and now is one of the most liberal mutual associations. They support their sick, help their families, give dowers to the poor daughters of the members of the sodality, bury the dead in their own cemetery, which is near the Protestant graye, ward in dality, bury the dead in their own cemetery, which is near the Protestant grave-yard in Florence, and every year have masses said for the dead. The promeditore, the chief man, is considered one of the most important men in the city. None but Catholics are allowed to become members of it, as the association is properly a religious one.

THE GARFIELD CLAIMS.

Henry George in Washington-The Naval Officers Jub tlant over Robeson's Defeat.

Washington, November 11.-The Garfield board of audit met this afternoon, all the members pres ent. Several preliminary measures were considered and the cases of the white house claimants and hose of the surgeons were briefly discussed, but no action was reached. It was decided to employ a clerk to docket the various claims and to proceed with business immediately. The board will meet again

business immediately. The board will meet again to-morrow.

Acting Secretary Joslyn decided a case to day, where a husband and wife voluntarily divorced in order that the wife might make an entry of land under the homestead law. The woman subsequently lived with the divorced husband. The decision holds that in consequence thereof the woman cannot be considered the head of a family within the meaning of the law, and the entry is vold.

within the meaning of the law, and the entry is void.

District-Attorney Corkhill says he does not believe the report that Captain Howgate is concealed in New Orleans, nor does he believe that he will surrender himself when his case is called for trial.

Mr. Henry George, land and labor reformer, arrived here this afternoon. An evening paper says he called upon Secretary Frelinhuysen, and, in reply to an inquiry of the secretary if he desired the government to take any further steps in the matter of obtaining reparation from the Erglish government for the treatment he had received while in Ireland, Mr. George said he did not; that, as far as he was concerned, he was perfectly satisfied with the apology England had made, and that he would make no claim for damages.

A largely attended and secret meeting of line officers of the navy was held at Wormley's hotel last evening, to consider what could be done to influence congress with respect to promotions. The Robeson reorganization features of the last naval appropriation bill are very offensive to all naval officers, particularly the younger ones, who are compelled by its provisions to look forward to a long and tedious delay in advancement in rank. On this account Robeson's defeat is hailed in the navy with delight, and now that his term of power is drawing to an end, an effort will be made to have the government to revise its polic, and frame more favorable laws of promotion.

THE STAR ROUTE FUGITIVES.

of Programme. WASHINGTON, November 11.-Fred E. Shaw, one of the men charged with attempting to improperly of the men charged with attempting to improperly influence the star route jury, surrendered himself to the United States marshal this morning. His counsel had notified Special Consul Wells, that Shaw would surrender himself to-day, and accompanied by his counsel Shaw called upon Governor Wells at his office. He was immediately taken to the police station, and without any argument was admitted to bail in \$2,500, which was promptly furnished. His case differs from that of the other defendants, Payne, Fall and Foote, from the fact that he is charged with approaching the jury in the interest of the defendants in the star route case. Governor Wells is of opinion that Shaw has been concealed by the defendants, and that a change of policy has been determined upon, involving the surrender of both Shaw and Foote.

VANDERBILT'S BONDS.

His Borrowing Money on Them Interpreted to Mean Confidence in Railway Property. NEW YORK, November 11.-The Post says: We can find no authority for the report, current yesterday, that Vanderbilt had sold \$10,000,000 of his terday, that Vanderbilt had sold \$10,000.000 of his 4 per cent. bonds, but do hear, from various quarters in the loan market, of money borrowed on these bonds. This money may be used in connection with the recent purchase of the Nickleplate, which company, it will be observed, is to use the Lake Shore terminal facilities at Buffalo, or in connection with the purchase of the Lake Shore, Michigan Central and Canada Southern stocks, or for both purposes. However this may be, when a capitalist of his magnitude is a borrower of money it indicates that he has confidence in the situation so far as it relates to railway property for the next six months.

An Uncertain Christian.

New York, November 11.—Amelia Gilchrist, a member of the Salvation Army, confessed in court o-day to having three husbands. She expressed repentance, deserted the Army, and returned to Philadelphia with the man who had won her young and untried affections.

A Roadway Lease Forfelture.
RALEIGH, November 11.—The stockholders of the

Atlantic and North Carolina railroad company met vesterday in Goldsboro, and declared forfeited the lease of their roadway to the Midland North Caro lina road. They were represented by W. J. Best, of

Ilineas of Commissioner Raum.
Columbus, O., November 11,—A Zanesville special

says that General Green B. Raum, United States in ternal revenue commissioner, is dying of colic in that place. Commissioner Raum has so improved as to be able to resume his journey this evening.

New York, November 11.—Rev. Dr. Alvin Tabo Twing, secretary for domestic missions under the missionary society of the Protestant Episcopal church, died this morning at his home in Gramercy place, of fatty degeneration of the heart.

New York, November 11.—President Arthur leaves this city Monday for Washington. He had

conference this afternoon with his law partner. ENGLAND exports annually an enormous

quantity of cotton cloth, and of the whole amount the average price is only six cents a yard. amount the average price is only six cents a yard. The exports to Australia average highest, thirteen cents. The United States comes next, buying at an average of eleven cents. Germany and France take their portion at eight and a half cents, South America buys at six and a quarter. Turkey at six cents, British Iudia at five and a balf, China at four and a half, and the west coast of Africa takes large quantities at two and a half cents. These stuffs are the goods which the savages receive in barter. They are a flimsy fabric of loose threads strung together like mosquito netting and the interstices filled in with a heavy sizing of clay, starch, etc., and is never intended to wash, as the first application of water nearly dissolves the labrics.

Moser's Art Reception.

Moser's Art Reception.

Three months work, landscapes, character studies, etc., in oil and water color, among which are the following: Inman view of English Mountain and French Broad, Tenn; Harle view of Chukee Valley, painted for S. M. Inman, esq.; Lyon's view near Knoxville, painted for Captain R. M. Richards; portrait of a moonshiner, sugar cane mill and meadow study.

Picture lovers are cordially invited to attend. Opening Monday, and continuing through the week 27% Whitehall street, over Freeman & Crankshaw's.

capo di guardia is an officer who has won his rank by frequent services.

The capo di guardia leads the company in the excursions, has full charge of the sick, and assumes full responsibility. Many Eu-

THE MISSING COURIER.

MR. JOHN HARALSON STILL NOT HEARD FROM.

Home Tuesday Gives his Friends Some Uneas:
ness by Failing to Come Up—A Graphic
Description of a Wild Ride.

Out of nearly four hundred men detailed to report the election in the 7th and 9th districts for THE CONSTITUTION Tuesday, it is remarkable that only one failed to come in with the returns. This is the sixth day now since the election, and the missing couries has not been heard from. It is true that his home is in the mountains, probably not less than sixty miles from a telegraph station, but it is singular that a man detailed for certain piece of work should

L. Haralson, state librarian, and of Mr. Will Haralson, of the wild land office. Mr. Will Haralson consolidated the returns of Union and made the dashing ride of forty-four miles through the Blue Ridge mountains from Blairsville to Clarkesville, where he met the special engine on the Northeastern railroad. Union and Towns are adjoining counties and then John Haralson, who was to report the latter county was to report the was to report the latter county, was to join his brother at Nacoochee and turn over the returns of Towns county to him. He left his home in Blairsville Tuesday morning for Towns county and that is the last that The Constitution has heard from him. Mr. Frank L. Haralson and Mr. Will Haralson, who are in the city at their posts of duty, are growing in the city at their posts of duty, are growing uneasy at their brother's continued failure to report, and say they have not the slightest idea what the difficulty with him is. It is impossible to reach the home of the missing man with a dispatch, and it would take a let-ter nearly a week to go there.

ter nearly a week to go there.

WHAT HIS BROTHER SAYS.

Mr. Will Haralson said yesterday: "I have not the slightest idea what has become of my brother. We ate breakfast together at our home in Blairsville, Union county, Tuesday morning, and about 7 o'clock he started for Briceton, where he was to vote, and was then to go on to Hiawassee, the county seat of Towns county, and collect the returns. He was to join me on Tuesday night at Nacoochee, and was to deliver to me there the returns from Towns. We arranged to meet at the forks of the road at the Williams store the Williams store I found everything quiet there and my brother no where to be seen. I waited a few minutes and then rode on a mile further to my uncle's, at whose house my sixth horse awaited me. They had heard nothing of my brother and turning I retraced my journey, going to the fork, and then up the Hiawassee road a mile and a half to a bridge, that I knew my brother would be compelled to pass. I got off my horse, and sitting down on the bridge took out my watch. It was just 11 o'clock as I struck a match and looked at it. clock as I struck a match and looked at it.

was in a buggy, drawn by two fast trotters, and my horse was turned over to a negro, and I went into Clarkesville in the buggy, reaching there at 2 o'clock. You met me there at the special engine," he continued, addressing a Constitution reporter, "and you know the

my horse fell with me once. I was used a down the side of the Chattahoochee and when about forty steps from the ford I attempted to check up, but my horse was making such time that he could not stop and plunged up to his belly in the river. As he plunged up to his belly in the river. As he went in he stumbled, and his head went under. I was so busy trying to keep him out of deep water that I was wet considerably.

Absolutely Pure.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

FITZGIBBONS-The friends and acquantances atrick Fitzgibbons, Sr., are respectfully invited to ttend his funeral from his late residence, 211 East fair street, at 3 o'clock this evening.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Please announce my name as a candidate for number of Council from the Fourth Ward. Respectfully, octi—dtd sun B. F. LONGLEY.

PILES

WILL BE PERMANENTLY AN ESSLINGER PI EMEDY. BOLD BY ALL

46. 48 AND 50 MARIETTA STREET,

Brussels from 75 cents up.

Superb line of Body Brussels,

Wilton and Moquettes.

Cocoa, Napier, India, Canelined Mattings. Window Shades, new and cheap. Wall Papers and Ceiling Decorations. The finest stock ever brought south.

Axminsters,

The LAST TWO WEEKS has OPENED A VERY LARGE STOC Carpets at 25 cents. " 50 " 60

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD

The following Time Card goes into effect Sunday,

NO. 3 WESTERN EXPRESSS-Daily

NO 1-FAST EXPRESS-Daily.

NO11-LIMITED EXPRESS-Daily except Saturdays

ROME EXPRESS-NORTH-Daily except Sundays

No 1 carries Pullman Cars from Jacksonville to Louisville, Jacksonville to Cincinnati, New Or leans to Washington. No 11 carries Pullman Cars from Atlanta to Chicago and Atlanta to Louisville.

SOUTH BOUND.

NO 4-FAST EXPRESS.

NO 2-SOUTHERN EXPRESS.

431-d1t top col 5p op ed

Leave Atlanta.

Vinings ... McIvor's

Leave Chattanooga...

Leave Atlanta. Arrive Bolton .

fovember 12, 1882: NORTH BOUND.

50 Rolls Fancy, White and Red Check Matting from 15 cents yard up.

be so long in reporting. Out of the counties in the seventh and ninth districts, Towns was the only one that was not fully reported in The Constitution on the day after the election. The collection of the news in that county was left to Mr. John Haralson, a brother of Mr. Frank

returns from Towns. We arranged to meet at the forks of the road at the Williams store at 11 o'clock Tuesday night. I had thirty-five miles to ride to that point, and John had only twenty. He had three relays of horses and I had five to that point, and one between there and Clarksville. I left Blairsville at helf past six o'clock. Tuesday night ville at half past six o'clock Tuesday night, and rode at tull speed to Nacoochee, making the thirty-five miles in a little more than four hours, so that I was at the place of rendezvous a little before eleven o'clock. Before I reached there and when I was on the summit of one of the big hills I shouted with all my might so that he might hear me and know that I was coming. As I reached the Williams store I found everything quiet

I waited there exactly an hour, and as John lid not come, I could wait no longer, and nounting my horse,
I GALLOPED OFF TOWARDS CLARKESVILLE. Six miles out I was met by Mr. Jones, who

about it as I do. He was not a drinking man and is a member of the church. I cannot believe that he was drinking and could not do his work. He had only twenty-one miles to ride, while I had thirty-five to make in the same time. He had three relays of horses same time. He had three relays of horses, which was enough for that distance. He had no fords to cross, and my road was no worse than his. Both roads are mountainous, and although he had never been over his road, it was simply the plain highway and could not have been missed. I think it possible that his horse might have fallen with him and hurt him. I know that my horse fell with me one. I was dashing my horse fell with me once. I was dashing

No. 12-LIMITED EXPRESS-Daily except Sunday Atlanta ROME EXPRESS-SOUTH-Daily Except Sunday balance of my story."
"Have you no idea, whatever, what has become of your brother?"
"None in the world. You know as much Arrive Atients 10 36 am No4 carries Pullman Cars from Cincinnati to Atlanta Washington to New Orleans, Louisvil e to Atlanta.
No 12 carries Pullman Cars from Chicago to Atlanta.
The 12 carries Pullman Cars from Chicago to Atlanta and Louisville to Atlanta B. W. WRENN, Gen Pass Agt. B. A. ANDERSON, Superintendent.

46, 48 AND 50 MARIETTA STREET FREEMAN & CRANKSHA

WATCHES, DIAMONDS & FINE JEWELRY

Lace Curtains by the

and Tape-edge La

per pair to \$25.00.

LATHROP & WHITE,

10c, 15c, 20c, 2

rels, birds, etc.



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Send for Price List. 31 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, G

TING TIME ARRIVE

ALL DECIDUOUS AND EVERGREEN TREES, SHRU

Roses, Small Fruits, Persimmons, LeConte Pears, etc. We offer in addition to our large stock of App Peaches, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Mulberries, Nut Trees, Small Fruits Grape Vines. A full line of

HYACINTHS. TULIPS, OROCUS, CALADIUMS, CANNAS, TUBEROSE etc. Roses, Magnolias, Retinosporas, Golden Arbor Vitae, Tea Plants, and some Rare Trees of Recent Introduction, as well as the largest stock of Cape Jessamines in the world,

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PRESENTS



FINE JEWELRY, SILVERWARE. BRONZES, MARBLE CLOCK SETS, FANCY GOODS

AND

OBJECTS OF ART LARGEST STOCK

AND

LOWEST

PRICE

AT

34 WHITEHALL STREET.

SEND FOR ILLUSARATED CATALOGUE.

H FASHIONA-

Trade in Jewels and Pre Varying Fortunes of Fesh.

-Silver and Cut Steel as

Ornamentation - Etc.

ves, as well as the ways of subject to the dictates of fashones which were exceeding years ago are very rarely which played no part in vels then are now very styand pearls stand almost alone

tones which are always fashionapopular. They seem to be almost free the sway which fickle fashion possesses most of the other jewels. The purple thyst, the delicate pink coral, and the ght emerald which were so fashionable on a few years ago, have entirely lost favor w, and the pale turquoise, and the deep apphires and rubies have usurped their places. The yellow topaz and the opaque blue stone, orlapis lazuli, are both beautiful stones, but have never been used to any great extent, and consequently as fashionable one time as another, and there are other stones which have a like fate. The designs for pins and ear-ripes not in sets are innumerable, and

some of them are very beautiful. A very odd pin is made to represent a bar of music. The tye lines of the staff and the sign represent-ing the treble clef-are of gold, and the eight notes in the order of the natural scale are of rubics. A pretty and unique pin is made in the form of the blossom of a May apple, a little more than an inch in diameter. The five large outside petals are grooved in the cen-tre and are of deep yellow gold. The small inside petals, twelve in number, are of frosted gold with a faint greenish tinge, and the stamens, with the tiny knobs on the ends and the long, curved stem, are of the same greenish-tinged gold. A raised diamond in the centre of the flower represents the pistil.

Jewelry of silver and cut steel is quite fash-

nable, and some of the designs in filigree solver are exceedingly beautiful, and the fine-ly-cut-steel is as sparkling as diamonds. Leaf and flower patterns are generally used in the filigree silver, and the effect of the fine work of the almost colories, silver worn with bloom to be a solve the silver work of the almost colories, silver worn with bloom to colories, and the silver work of the almost colories and the silver work of the silver work of the almost colories and the silver work of the silver wo

.. Cut steel jewelry may be worn tany costume, and it is particular when the dress is ornamented as and buckles of steel. The mangles, or, as they would be more ly named, dangles, has been a long mg one, and the girl of the period ost be likened to the woman famed rhymes who it is said had "rings. rhymes who, it is said, had "rings rhymes who, it is said, had "rings gers and bells on her toes, and she music wherever she goes." The bangles may not be very musical, if who wears them will certainly e wherever she goes, whether it be not. Bangle rings, bangle brace-gle necklaces, and bangles in every aginable have been much worn, but racelets seem to have criried off as the most popular, and bangle as the most popular, and bangle dethe second place in public favor. ad gold coins have vied with each oth-cendency, and at the present moment seem to have won the point, but by no means banished the bandgold bangles. Not coins alone have ed for bangles, but many other little in silver and gold. Amon, other may be mentioned animals of almost escription, from a bee to an elephant. instruments have also been made to at histuments have also been made to their part as bangles. One of the pret-if these designs is a small 'ambourine, of pearl and gold. The head is of pearl, he rim and the bells in the sides are of Some of the bangles made of gold and coins are smoothed on one side with a gram or date, as the case may be while ram or date, as the case may be, while bgram or date, as the case may be, while a are smoothed and engraved on both Handscrae bangles of gold have the monograms set with jewels. These are quite expensive, and ome of them are beautiful. A particularly levely one is made of a five dollar gold-piece, smoothed on one side and set with diamonds, sapphires, and rubies. Around the edge is a row of these three stones,

onds, another with rubies and the last with sapphires. Another very pretty bangle of the same size has a row of small pearls around There is no monogram in the cenwith pearls of the same size as those on the edge. Instead of drilling holes in the coins to slip the rings though, small flat rings are fastened on the edge of the bangle in such a way that they may seem to be a part of the bangle itself. A very pretty bangle bracelet has five small gold pieces hung very close to-gether across the top. On each piece there is a letter and the five letters spell the French word "amour." Another one has the wear-er's name attached in the same odd manner. At the present time bracelets seem to be the favorite articles of jewelry, and bracelets of every description imaginable are displayed, and the more odd the design the more fash now so universally worn. One of the newest designs and a very hear-

one of the newest designs and a very beau-tiful one, has a raised Egyptian head on the center of the top. On each side of this, ly-ing flat on the bracelet, is a fan shaped piece of gold studded thickly with diamonds; small ones at the point of the fan, then graduated until those at the top are quite large. Another pretty bracelet is made of a round band of deep yellow gold, with the ends not quite meging on top. The design on one end is a large golden anchor covered with fine filigree the other end is finished with a round ball of gold, and from the anchor looped across the ball is a heavy link chain of gold. Bracelets braided of fine flexible golden strands are pretty and fashionable. An odd one of this description is about half an inch wide, braided with a number of strands of fine gold. The clasp of the bracelet is exceed-ingly pretty, and is made in the form of a ook and eye, seemingly fastened to the bracelet with small rubyheaded nails. Beautifully wrought leaf and flower designs are among the prettiest and display the most skilful workmanship. Some of them are delicate vines twined around the upper part of the bracelets, with sprays of fine flowers set with precious stones, while others have one large jeweled blossom in the center, with branching leaves and tendrils of finely-wrought

*"'Many silly people despise the preciouse t understanding it." But no one despise not understanding it. Ridney-Wort after having given it a trial. Those that have used it agree that it is by far the best medicine known. Its action is prompt, thorough and lasting. Don't take pills, and other meicurials that po'son the system, but by using Kidney-Wort restore the system of all the organs.

tive theatre toilet is a beaded costume, le color and dark green. est preparation of iron a doctor car

is Brown's Iron Bitters, because it injure the teeth as other iron medinov7d&w1w.

Big hats at theatres are dead past surgery. Nady of style is seen with one on at theatres i

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup

People who are engaged now adopt orang ers as a fitting emblem for their writing pape the moment of betrothal to that of marriage

ANGOSTURA BITTERS is a household word all over the world. For over 50 years it has advertised faself by merits. It is now advertised to warn the public against counterfeits. The genuine artist is manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sous.

A friend to the rich and poor. A medicine that strengthens and heals, is Brown's Iron nov7d&wtf

The latest shouldy wrinkle in New York is to hire presents for weddings, which are exhibited with the bridal gifts, and have attached the cards of fictitious fashionables. No woman really practices economy unless she uses the Diamond Dyes. Many dollars can be saved every year. Ask the

Ingenious young ladies are making their own capes, muffs or cuffs by sewing together fancy feathers from the wings and breasts of native birds and chicken throats. They fasten these feathers to thin silk or muslin, line the muff and cape with satin and edge with a bordering of feathers arranged as a fringe.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

IN DYSPEPSIA. FRANCIS H. ATKINS, A. A. Surgeon, U. S. A., says: "For dyspepsia, whether in the lean or corpulent, in nervous debility and in night sweats of consumption, it has commonly given benefit, and some of my army friends are quite enthusiastic about it.'

It may be set down as an axiom that when a per son grows fat he grows waistful.—Boston Transcript Yesterday's Dreadful Accident.

There were a good many accidents yester-day. There will be some to-day, and proba-bly more or less to-morrow. Children are tent, and consequently as fashionable one time as another, and there are other stones which have a like fate. The designs for pins and ear-rings not in sets are innumerable, and some of them are very beautiful. A very odd in is made to represent a bar of music. The live lines of the staff and the sign represent doors. Bruised shins, dislocated joints and mashed fingers constantly remind us that acceptable with gentlements and the right constant of the consta cidents may take place at any moment. Peo-ple who have Perry Davis's Pain Killer can smile at most of the accidents that befall them. Those who have not tried it are rethem. Those who have not tried it are reminded that they do not have to run further than the nearest drug store to buy it.

nov12—d&w tllnov18

The Orange (Texas) Tribune says a shingle mill in that vicinity averaged 71,000 daily for a month past.

And clean your mouth afterwards with SOZODONT and your teeth will be in condition to do their work for years. Thousands of dyspeptics bolted their food because they had no good teeth to masticate properly. Chew fine, eat slow, and use SOZODONT. nov12—dlw sun tues thur sat&wlt

Demosthenes, like many other great orators, was a barber, and his greatest effort was the "Oration on the Crown."

Mrs. WinsLow's Soothing Syrkur is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, curse dysentery and diarrhea, griping in the bowels and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle, mar-dly satsun wed&wly Petersburg, Virginia, with 22,000 inhabitants, is just initiating a street railway enterprise. Forty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.

"Why do dogs have fleas?" a young naturalis asks us. Dear boy, that's just what the dogs are anxious to know.

Premature Loss of the Hair May be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT's

COCOAINE. HOUSEKEEPER'S should insist upon obtaining BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS, they are the best. nov10—d&wlm sun tues thur sat

LEMONS AS MEDICINE. Their Wonderful Effect on the Liver, Stomach, Boweis, Kidneys

and Blood.

ATLANTA, GA., May 12, 1882. Dr. Mozley: After ten years of great suf-fering from that dreadful disease, indigestion or dyspepsia, with great nervous prostration and debility, caused by biliousness, disorand debility, caused by biliousness, disordered kidneys and constipation, much of the time unable to attend to my business, during which time I used all known remedies, and at great expense exhausted the skill of many of our most eminent physicians, but continued to grow worse. I have been cured by four bottles of your Lemon Elixir, and are now well many lower well well and lower well well and well and lower well well and lower well and lower well well and lower wel am now a well man. I have recommended it to many of my friends suffering with the same class of disease; it has not failed in any case to give perfect relief. The Lemon Elixir at the same time permanently relieved me of a most severe case of piles of many years'

REV. C. C. DAVIS, No. 43 Chapel street, Atlanta, Ga. Please refer any one suffering with these iseases to me.

Lemon Elixir prepared by H. Mezley, M. D., 124 and 126 Whitehall street, Atlanta. If your drug-gist has not got the Elixir, send fifty cents and get a half pint bottle by express. 420

List of Letters

Remaining in the postoffice at Atlanta, Ga., for the week ending November 9th, 1882. Persons calling for any of said letters will please say "advertised," and name the date:

A.—Mrs. E. D. Anderson, George Aubers, colored. B.—W. H. Bender, jr., W. Z. L. Bashler, W. G. Blackwell, T. J. Beauchamp, Miss Lou Butler, Mrs. Carrie Banks, Mr. I. F. Bailey, Mitton Brown, Rev. M. C. Britt, J. D. Barnes, T. J. Bavrow, J. H. Brooks, J. S. Beadles, J. W. Brewer, George Barker, Haunah Bates, Georgia Brazit, G. D. Ballard, James Brantley, Frank Barnwell, Aley Blake, Brewer & Bros. C.—Charles F. Clark, C. C. Crockett, M. B. Chivers, Sophronia Clavton, Miss Matilda Carr. Susie R. Cunningham, Miss Carie E. Coe, C. P. Cassidy, E. B. Craven, Harry Compton, J. S. Crygs, Dr. J. J. Camp, Rev. Mr. Curis, Dr. R. G. Carter, Thomas A. Chamberlin, Jr., Wm. Carter, Will Chatman. D.—Thomas Dash, John R. Daniels, Miss A ogeline Davis, T. L. Dotson, Joe Donegan, C. F. Doss, Andrew Durant.

E.—Fannie Elliott, S. F. Ellis.

F.—Miss Carrie Foster, Warren Foster, Mrs. M. R. Fuller, Mies Favas, Lindsay Flute, J. D. Fitzgerald.

G.—Archibald, Gaddis, Arthur Gibson, C. H.

ald.
G.—Archibald, Gaddis, Arthur Gibson, C. H
Gardner, Davis Glover, Holt Griffin, Jno. Gardiat
Mrs. Alice Griffin, Kit Glanton, Mrs. Mollie Gil
more, Miss Rushie Geise, Mrs. Thos. Gonzales
Willie Gibs.

Willis Giles.

H—John Hoffmark, Mrs. E. L. Head, Mrs. W. S. Harkins, Mrs. Abijah Hulbert. Mrs. Carrie Harris, Mrs. C. Hickenlooper, Mrs. Julia E. Hay, Miss Julia Harris, Miss Ida Hurter, Miss Nora Holbrook, Mary Hall, Frank Hill, Mrs. A. E. Hicks, Miss A. A. Harris.

I—Mrs. Sarah E. Harris.

J—John Johnson, Mrs. Caroline Jackson, Eliza Johnson, Mrs. Nancy Johnson, Mrs. Mary E. James, Miss Mattie Jonson, George S. Johnson, Robert Jones.

Jones.

K—Mrs. Alice Kimbrew, J. W. Keltner, E. D. Kennedy, Kemp & Mock.

L—Dock Lotton, D. G. Love, Miss Sophia Longey, Miss Julia Lewis, Miss Fannie Likens, Mrs. S. Lewis, Miss Cora Leon, 3; Annie Lines, David Lott, Charjie Littingston, C. H. Lewis, Rev. L. E. Y. V. V. Char.

Charje Littingston, C. H. Lewis, Rev. L. E. Y. Lacey.

M-Mrs. L. E. Martin, Susan McIntosh, Miss Helen May, Lena Mitchell, Miss Nannie McConnell, Mrs. E. J. Mitchell, T. J McGuire, Will R. Macy, J. J. Mortison, Pinkney Martin, J. W. Morton, Zack Morse colored, Frank Morristown, Fred Menkin, J. S. Morris, Cely Mitchell, C. D. Manel, C. F. Marshall, John L. McKinney.

O-George Oliver, W. L. Osborne, Wm. Ott.
P-S. J. Pegram, Clara L. Phirl, Miss Clara Phillips, Sally E. Perry, S. T. Pratt, T. M. Pallant, John Parkham, H. T. Fratt, Edwin Fowell, Derry Payne, Mrs. Dr. A. B. Parsons, B. W. Phillips, Plunkett & James, Dr. A. F. Farr, Ben Patillo.

R-D W Rankin, Miss Carrie Rosecrans, Mary Jane Richards (col.), Margaret Rawls, Miss Annie Robson, Mack Rakestraw, Miss Mary Rose, Peter Randatt.

S-Ab Stamps, Miss Lula Spalding, James H. Sparges.

T-I M Toland Miss Caroline Thomas Miss Maria

Sparges.
T—J M Toland, Miss Caroline Thomas, Miss Marie
Thurman, Ida Turner, Miss Lou Thomas, Miss Liz-

Thurman, Mar Virginians, Mrs. David Williams, V.—Miss Saily Verden.
W.—Catherine Williams, Mrs. David Williams, Homet White, Georgia Ann Williams, Mrs. Kate Williams, Mrs. Malissa Willis, Miss Minnie Woodard, Miss Sudia, Walker, R. C. Williams, J. F. Word, H. Walkens, Victor L. Walker, Willard "Wright, W. H. Walker, W. E. Williams, J.—P. Zinger, Dellers & Garrett.

B. Conley, P. M.

THE EXERCISES OF

WASHINGTON SEMINARY 24 CHURCH STREET,

Will be Resumed, Morday, November 13th. MISS ANITA WASHINGTON, Principal.
MRS. B. MALLON, Associate Principal.

PLAVORING EXTRACTS NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Or. Price's SPECIAL



EXTRACTS.

Prepared from the choicest Fruits, without coloring, poisonous oils, acids or artificial Essences. Always uniform in strength. without any adulterations or impurities. Have gained their reputation from their perfect purity, superior strength and quality. Admitted by all who have used them as the most delicate, grateful and natural flavor for cakes, puddings, creams, etc.

STEELE & PRICE, Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., Makers of Lupuita Yeast Gems, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, and Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes. WE MAKE NO SECOND CRADE COODS.

may20—dly sun wed fri top col nx rd mat 1 4 8 6pd &wly 8 or 2dp

MANUFACTURED BY

KIDNEY-WORT THE GREAT CURE

-R·H·E·U·M·A·T·I·S·M KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. leanses the system of the acrid poison causes the dreadful suffering which the victims of Rheumatism can realize THOUSANDS OF CASES

PRICE, \$1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

44. Dry can be sent by mail,
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington Vt.

EKIDNEY-WORT

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN BROKER

AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

STOCKS and BONDS OFFICE.

No. 10 East Alabama St. STOCKS AND BONDS FOR SALE.

BANK STATE OF GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, GA.

CASH CAPITAL \$100:000.00
SURPLUS FUND 87,000.00 STOCK FIOLDERS (with unincumbered property worth over a million dollars) INDI-VIDUALLY LIABLE. Accounts solicited. Satisfaction Guaranteen foans on good collaterals and No. 1 paper, always t reasonable rates.
july28—d&wly head fin col

JAMES' BANK
YS AND SELLS BONDS AND STOCKS AND SECRATE STOCKS AND STOCKS AND STOCKS AND SECRET SECRET

ays only 4 per cent interest on money.
oct31 3m h of finan JOHN H. JAMES

FINANCE AND COMMERCE SONDS, STOCKS AND MONBY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, November 11, 1882, 8TA E AND CITY BONDS. Atlanta 7s.....108
Atlanta 6s....101,
Augusta 7s....107
Augusta 6s....103
Macon 6s....160
Rome, new ... 98
Columbus 5s.. 80

By Telegrapa.

NEW 'ORK. November 11-11:00 a, m.—The stock market opened at an advance from yesterday's closing prices of ½@1½, Oregon Navigation leading therein. In early dealings the market continued strong and prices recorded a further advance of ½@1½ per cent, in which New Jersey Central, Rochester and Pittsburg, Canada Southern, Michigan Central and Louisville and Nashville were most conspicuous. About 11 o'clock a reaction carried prices off ½@1½ per cent, while Richmoud and Danville dropped to 65½ from 68 and rallied to 66½ and fell to 61.

NEW YORK, November 11-Noon-Stocks weak. Money 6 Exchange—Long 480%; short 484%. State Bonds generally without feature. Governments generally unchanged.

Evening—Exchange 480/2. Governments strong; new 5s 101/2; 42/2s 1127/8. 48 119/4; 3s 102/4. Money 6@3. State ponds without feature.

LONDON, November 11—4:00 p. m.—Consols— Money 102 1-16; account 102 5-16. PARIS, November 11-4:00 p.m.-Rentes 80f. 40c. THE COTTON MARKET

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta. November 11, 1882.

New York-The day passed off without having developed anything new. Futures moved along steadily throughout the day, but at the close loom; ed up a little and showed firmness in the tone. The months closed only a few points under the figures of last evening. Spots dropped off 1-16; middling 10%.

Net receipts to-day amount to 38,737 bales, agains 29,218 bales last year; exports 22,347 bales; last yea 29,206 bales; stock 661,451 bales; last year 770,706

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of ootton futures to-day:

OFANED.

November: 10.20 310 23 November: 10.22 310 23 December: 10.17 310.18 December: 10.17 4310.18 December: 10.24 310.25 In the course of a lanuary; 10.24 310.25 January; 10.24 310.25 Ferrary: 10.35 210.34 February: 10.35 10.25

Liverpool - Futures closed flat. Spot: - Up-iands 6%d; Orleans 6 7-16d; sales 8,00) bales of which 6,000 bales were American; receipts 18,200; American 1,600.

The local cotton market shows great weakness in tone, and although prices were maintained the condition of the market at the close strongly indicated lower prices soon to follow. We quote: Good middling 9%e; middling 9%e; strict low middling 9%e; low middling 9%e; strict good ordinary 9%e; good ordinary 9c: ordinary 8e; stains 71/688/4c; tinges 91/4@91/4c.

The following is our statement of receipts and thirments for to-day:

RECEIPTS. By wegon
Air-Line Railroad.
Georgia Railroad.
Central Railroad.
Western and Atlantic Railroad.
West Point Railroad
E. Tenn. Va. & Ga.
Georgia Pacific

55,57

Total. 45,78 Stock on hand .. 9,787 The following is our comparative statement:

SHIPMENTS.

Grand total

NEW YORK, November 11-The Post's cotton mar ket report says: "Future deliveries, opened 6-100 lower and lost 3@4-100 in addition, but at second call had recovered last decline and market closed firm with a further advance of 2@3-100, still 3@

NEW YORK, November 11-Total visible supply of otton for the world 2,159,511 bales, of which 1,536,411 bales is American, against 2,335,297 and 1,932,247 bales respectively last year; receipts of cotton at all interior towns 174,201 bales; receipts from plantations 298,899 bales; crop in sight 2,034,029.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, November 11—noon—Cotton easier; middling uplands 6½; middling Orleans 67-16; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 15,100; American 1,000; uplands low middling clause November delivery 5 62-64, 5 63-64; November and December delivery 5 58-64, 59-64, 58-64; December and January delivery 5 55-64, 5 59-64; January and February delivery 5 61-64, 5 60-64; March and April delivery 5 64, 5 65-64; April and May delivery 6 (May and June delivery 6 3 64; June and July delivery 6-64, 6 5-64; futures opened quiet.

LIVERPOOL, November 1:—1:50 p. m.—Sales of July delivery 6.6-64, 6.5-64; Intures opened quee.

LIVERPOOL, November 1:—1:50 p. m.—Sales of
American £,000 bales; uplands low middling clause
November delivery 5.62-64; November and December delivery 5.57-64; D. cember and January delivery 5.58-64; February and March delivery 5.64; March
and April delivery 5.61-64; April and May delivery
May and June delivery 6.2-64; July and August delivery 6.4-64; futures closed flat.

NEW YORK, November 11 — Cotton easy; midding uplands 10%; midding Orleans to 9-16; sales 1,02 bales; net receipts 624; gross 10,044; consolidatednet receipts 82,77; exports to Great Britain 11,286; to continent 20,661.

SAVANNAH, November 11 — Cotton easier; middling 9½; good of divery 8.5-16; net receipts 6.499 bales; gross 6.499; sales 2.500; stock 109,271 xports to continent 5.200; constwise 1.73.

NEW ORLEANS, November 11—Cotton easy: mic-11mg 9%; low middling 99%; good ordinary 99%; are receious 4,435 bales; grass 16.875 - sales 6,000 stock 191,161; exports to continent 4.561; coastwise 1,152. AUGUSTA, November 11 - Cotton easy, middling 9.9-16; low middling 91/8; good ordinary none; net receipts 1,575 bales; surpments none; sales 654. CHARLESTON, November 11—Cotton dull; mtd-dling 10½: low midding 10, good ordinary 9½ net receipts 3,897 bales: gross 3,897; sales 1,200 stock 89,323; exports coastwise 422.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, November 11, 1882. The following quotations indicate the fluctuation on the Chicago board of trade to-day:

Opening. White Highe November 91% 92% Pork WHEAT. Highest. Lowest 92¼ 91¾ 93% 92% 18 35 18 20 18 25 17 50 17 50 17 50 17 77½ 17 52½ 17 55 CLEAR RIB SIDES, November......1v 25 10 371/2 10 25 10 371/2

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, November, II—Flour—There is a quiet demand for flour at quotations: Wade Hampton \$8.00; patent \$7.25,68.00; choice \$6.25; ex rs family \$6.00; family \$5.50. Wheat—Chicago—The market opened lower for future delivery but rallied some during the day and closed steady with November 92; December 93; January 93%. The local market admits of mo quotable change. No. 2 \$1.08. Corn—There is no demand here at present., The new crop is coming in now in small quantities and is held at about 75; old corn is held at 90,69%. Meal—\$1.09. (6\$1.09. Oats—47½,690; car lots 45. Blan—85. Grits—\$5.5,6%\$5.00. Flour, Grain and Meal.

\$5.5@\$5.50.

CHICAGO, November 11—Flour quiet, unchanged; common to choice spring wheat \$450@44.50; common to fancy Minnesota \$4 00@50.00; patents \$6.50 @87.25; southern Illinois and Missouri winter \$4.50 @35.50; Micaigan \$4.50@85.00. Wheat steady; regular 92 November; 39% December; No. 2 Chicago spring \$2 cash and November; No. 3 winter 91: Corn easier 68% cash; 69% November; No. 3 winter 91: Corn easier 68% cash; 69% November; 60% 60% December and all the year. Oats steady at 35% 35% November; 37% December.

35½ cash; 35½ November; 34½ December.

NEW YORK, November 11—Flour, southern quiet and steady; common to fair extra \$4.65@50.50; good to choice extra \$5.60@57.60. Wheat cash lots a shade higher; No. 2 spring nominal; ungraded red 9:@\$1.44; No. 2 red November \$1.47@\$.07½, Corn, unsettled at ½@ic lower, closing with areactith of ½@ic; ungraded 79@99; No. 2 November \$4½@85. Oats ½@ic lower, closing with areactith of ½@ic; ungraded 79@99; No. 2 November \$4½@85. Oats ½@ic lower, closing active; No. 3 4½. Hops in fair request; eastern 95@\$1.1b; New York \$1.00@\$1.15. 8T. LOUIS, November 11. -Flour steady; XXX \$5.40 (\$\frac{3}{2}\$5.60; family \$4.10(\$\frac{3}{2}\$5.25; choice \$4.45(\$\frac{3}{2}\$5.60); famey \$4.70(\$\frac{3}{2}\$5.10). Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red fall \$9.7(\$\frac{3}{2}\$5.10). Wheat dull and lower; No. 3 red fall \$5(\$\frac{3}{2}\$5.25). Corn inactive and lower; 62.14(\$\frac{6}{2}\$76; cash; 62.16). November. Oats dull; \$3\frac{3}{6}\$33.16; cash; \$2(\$\frac{3}{2}\$34).

November.

LOUISVILLE, November 11—Flour quiet and firm; choice to fancy \$5.50@\$5.75; plain fancy \$5.50@\$5.75; extra family \$4.50. What in fair demand: long berry 95; No. 2 red winter 97.095 Corn quiet and weak; No. 2 white 75; No. 2 mixed 73.071. Oats in fair demand; northern 36@36½; mixed western 37%.

NEW YORK, November 11-Pork firmly held of NEW YORK, November 11—Forz British leid on spot options and nominal: new mess spot \$2.50. city family mess quoted \$23.50. Mi idles dull and nomnal. Lard, eash about 10e higher and rtrong: options opened {@75/c higher, but closed weak with advance lost; prime steam spot 12.60 choice; to arrive 12.75; November 12.12½@12.15.

CHICAGO, November 11—Pork unsettled but generally higher; \$8 50@\$18.60 cash; \$18.27\2/46 \$18.30 November; \$17.56\\ \frac{2}{3}\cdot \frac{7}{3}\cdot \frac{7}{2}\cdot \frac{7}{2

Clear 111/4.

LOUISVILLE, November 11 - Pork quiet and weak; mess \$23.50. Lard quiet and steady; steam leaf 13. Bulk meats quiet; \$noulders 101/4; clear rib 15/4; clear sides 16. Bacod steady; shoulders 10; clear rib 151/2; clear sides 6.61/2. Sugar-cured hams 153/2.

ST. LOUIS, November 11-Provisions dull with only a small peddling trade done in pork and meats. Lard higher: 11.65 bid. Country Produce

Country Produce.

ATLANIA. November 11— Every description of country produce is active and considerable firmness is manifested. Butter—Choice 30c; prime 28c fair 25@28c. Egz.—18c. Poultry- In good demand; hens 30c; chi kens 18@27%c; roosters 22@25c. Irish Potatocs—\$2.0@38.75 % barrel. Dried Fruit—Peacnes—Peeled 10@16c; unpeeled 4c; apples 4c. Wax—20c. Orhons—\$2.5@38.00 % barrel. Cabbage—Plentful at 2c Feathers—Choice 55; prime 47%@50. Cheese B st 144%.

THE ATLANTA ENGINEERING COMPANY. ENGINEERS AND MILLWRIGHTS,

THE WEST NGHOUSE ENGINE.

BRADFORD MILL COMPANY.

JARVIS PATENT FURNACE FOR SETTING BOILERS. ODELL ROLLER MILL AGE VTS FOR MINING AND MILLING MACHINERY.

Estimates Furn shed for Complete Erection of Power Flants, Flouring Mills, Stamp Mills, Saw Mills, Etc. Engines and Boilers Examined and Tested. 33 MARIETTA STREET, ATLANTA, GA.
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ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE MILBURN WAGON Is made of the best materials, of thoroughly seasoned lumber, and by Pairly Paid Honest Workmen.

No Convict Labor used. A large stock of every size and variety can always be found at 39, 41 AND 43 DECATUR STREET.

ALSO, AT SAME PLACE THE LARGEST STOCK OF CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, ___AND___

SPRING WAGONS
IN THE CITY. Come and see us before purchasing. SPECIAL PRICES TO THE TRADE.
H. L. ATWATER.

See jan22—dif General Agent and Manager Southern Branch.

ATLANTA SHAFTING WORKS

COOK & NUTTING,

THE AUSTELL PROPERTY.

THE AUSTELL PROPERTY.

BY VIRTUE OF AUTHORITY GRANTED IN the will of Alfred Austell, deceased, late of Fulton county, Georgia, we will sell before the court house door, in Fulton county, within the legal hours of sale, (at 11 o'clock sharp) on the first Tuesday, 5th day of December next, 1882, the following parceis of land belonging to the estate of said deceased, viz:

1. The south half of lots Nos 7 and 8. fronting 26 feet and 8 inches on the east side of Pryor street and running through eastwardly to Ivy Line alley, now Forter street, on which it fronts 30 feet, the premises being No 33, on Pryor street, being part of land lot No 78, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia. This lot has on it a substautial brick residence of 8 rooms.

2. A lot situated on Railroad street, in Atlanta, between Bell and Moore streets, adjoining B D Shumate and Caroline Brooks, containing three-sixteenths of an acre, more or less, being part of land lot No 52, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county. Georgia.

3. An undivided half interest in a lot and the building thereon, commencing on the east side of Forsyth street, 90 feet north of Hunter street, and running northward along Forsyth street 100 feet, thence eastwardly 90 feet, thence southwardly 21 feet, thence eastwardly 90 feet, thence westwardly 85 feet, more or less, to Broad street 70 feet, thence westwardly 86 feet, more or less, to the beginning point on Forsyth street, being the land on which the large and valuable warehouse of Z A kice & Son now stands, and is a part of land to No 77, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia.

All sold as the property of said deceased. Terms cash

ounty, Georgia. All sold as the property of said deceased. Terms

nov10-13t 10 11 12 14 16 19 22 26 29&dec 1 2 3&5

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. WARREN RAY, 62 SOUTH STREET, NEW

fork, will despatch schooner, "Mary Lord," for Brunswick, Georgia, on 18th instant. Patronage of Atlanta merchants solicited.

LITTLEFIELD & TISON nov12 436 fill 17th Agents Brunswick, Ga.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE. WILL BE SOLD ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21st, 1882, for the benefit of the creditors of Haslam & Smith, at public outery, at the Savannah Times office, No. 75 Bay street, in the city of Savannah, Georgia, or before that time at private sale, by T. B. Thompson, assignee of Haslam & Smith, the following property:

nah, Georgia, or before that time at private sale, by T. B. Thompson, assignee of Haslam & Smith, the following property:

All the property of Haslam & Smith connected with the Savannah Times and Steam Printing House, consisting of one Cottrell press, one Hoe press, one Campbell press, one Globe press, one eard press, one Campbell press, one Globe press, one card press, one eard press, one cutting machine, one ruling machine, desk, safe, office furniture, etc.: also, the good will subscription lists, (amounting to 750), etc., of the Newspaper published in Savannah, Ga. and known as "The Savannah Times;" also, all the type, cuts, engravings, stones, tables, etc., connected with said paper: also, all the Book Bindery materials in said building; also, all the book accounts and other assets of said Haslam & Smith.

The property to be sold is now in said building, and may be inspected upon application at the Savannah Times office, or to T. B. Thompson, assignee, at No. 116½ Bryan street, Savannah, Ga. Terms cash, purchaser paying for titles.

NOVILLE TROMPSON, Assignee.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENT DEPOT

A. L. HERNSTEIN, Manufacturer of Surgical Instruments -AND-

Orthopaedical Appliances ALSO A FULL LINE OF

-AND-ABDOMINAL SUPPORTS. 29 BROAD STREET,

I.PHILLIPS, Manager.

SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS

PAUL HITZ, FRESCO ARTIST

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Public Buildings and Residences Decorated in the Latest Style of the Art.

Office: 81/2 Marietta street, Over Phillips and Crew's Book Store,

ATLANTA, ::: GEORGIA. :

COTTON FACTORY

FOR SALE

BARGAIN!

M. Brand vs. J. A. Kennedy. Bill for injunction, Receiver, etc., in Rockdale Euperior Court. Receiver, etc., in Rockdale Superior Court.

By VIRTUE OF AN ORDER FROM HON. JNO.
D. Slewart, Judge of the Superior Court of the Flint Circuit, I. the undersigned, as Receiver, etc., will sell at public outery, between the legal thours of sale, ou Tuesday, the twenty-first (21st) day ol November, A. D. 1882, in the city of Conyers, said county of Rockdale, and State of Georgia (unless a satisfactory bid is received at private sale before that time), the following described property, to-wit:

satisfactory bid is received at private sale before that time), the following described property, towit:

That property, situated in said county of Rockdale, and known as the Kennedy Mill and Factory property, containing 99 acres, more or less with improvements and appurtenances, lying on the waters of Big Hayties creek, which includes one good Merchant Mill, in fine running order, with a good run of custom; one Cotton Factory Building, running gear and machinery, including one Willie Machine, I Whiting, 30-inch, 2 beater picker, six 30-inch Cards, oue Railway and Head, one 2-head Draw Frame, one Mason List Speeder, 20 strans, three Ring Spianing Frames, 108 Spindles each; one Flyer Frame, 19: Spindles; one Flyer Frame, 120 Spindles, three xels, one Bunch Press, one Baling Press, one Band Machine, one engine Lathe, one hand Lathe, one Hardy Grinder, one to of Spinning and Speeder Bobbins, and other articles too tedious to mension, situate therein. One 6in House, Cotton Press and Contents; Saw Mill with Sash saw; one frame Store House. Said property is well located, in a good neighborhood, seven miles from Conyers, eight miles from Oxford and ten miles from Covington. It is fine 250-horse water power, a never failing stream, and one of the best shoals in the State.

Also, a good dwelling, house and out houses, with about 50 acres in cultivation, with operative and tenant houses.

Terms of Sale—One-half cash; the remainder in one year from date of sale, with interest at 8 per cent. Purchaser to pay for Titles and Bond given

one year from date of sale, with interest at 8 per cent. Purchaser to pay for Titles and Bond given for titles until the purchase money is paid in full. All of said property to be sold for the benefit of borties to the foregoing Bill. etc. and the proceeds orties to the foregoing Bill, etc., and the proceeds obe held up to await the order of distribution of the Court in said cause. I This, October 12th, 1882.

THOS. H. BRYANS, SR.,

COTTON BAPID MONEY MAKING FUTURES on Individual deals or on the Popular and safe Co-Operative PLAN

SPECULATING Weekly Statements, Monthly Dividends \$1.000 Invested Pays over \$:000 per month income. Smaller Investments in proportion, Correspondents wanted everywhere. Circulars mailed to any address.

DIO. F. WOLFFE & CO., Brokers, 174 & 176 Common St. NEW ORLEANS, LA. nov12-d6m sun wed fri &w6m

GRAIN. PROVISIONS & STOCKS Reports sant weekly. Dividend paid shareholders back their me Explanatory circulars sent free. Reliable correspondents wanted everywhere. Address R. E. Kendall & Co., Com'n Mchts., 177 & 179 La Saile St., Chicago, LL oct13-d3m fri sun wed &w3m fin pg

INCREASE YOUR CAPITAL. Thosa desiring to make money on small and herium investments in grain, provisions and stock aspeculations, can do so by operating on our pinh. From May 1st, 1ss1, to the present date, ou investments of \$10.00 to \$1,000, cash profits have been realized and profits have been realized and profits have been realized and profit have been realized and continued to several times the original investment making money or payable on demand. Explanatory circulars and statements of fund we sent free. We want responsible

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CITY NEWS.

REGULAR RECORD OF CUR-

The Day's Doing in Fublic Smoss—The Record the Courts, the Railroads and Hotels—Capitol Jottings—Real Estate Operations—Im-provements—Gossip of all Kinds.

There is a demand for brick layers. The lamp lighters are getting in full time

The town was full of country folks yester-The Gate City bank building is progressing

The real estate men anticipate a lively trade next week.

The work on the Exposition cotton mills is progressing rapidly.

A new schedule on the Georgia Pacific will go into effect to-morrow.

Only one state case was booked at police headquarters yesterday. The recorder's court will be large and inter-

esting Monday morning. Mr. W. D. Grant's new brick on Whitehall will be completed this week.

A runaway buggy near the circus tent yesterday created a great deal of excitement.

Mrs. G. A. Wiley has been dangerously ill for several days, but was some better last night.

Jim Treadwell was before Justice Tanner yesterday charged with cheating and swinding. He was discharged.

Policeman Abbott has some articles evidently stolen from a hardware store that the owner can get by applying to him.

T. M. Horsey's sons have made an assignment to Jack J. Spalding. Their liabilities are \$12,000, and nominal assets \$24,000.

Ben and George Robinson were before Justice Tanner yesterday charged with run-ning a lottery. Ben was sent up and George C. N. P. Barker has contracted with Jones

& McGuire for a brick store building, to be erected at the corner of Whitehall and Peters. The building will cost \$7,000.

A Dead Darkey. The negro man who was run over by a train on the Central road, near Forrest station, a few nights ago, died yesterday. After the darkey was brought to town his crushed leg was amputated, and then he was taken was amputated, and then he was taken to one of the medical colleges for treatment. Soon after his death Mr. Schmidt, of the Central road, caused an inquest to be held, and requested Coroner Hilburn to have the body decently buried at the road's expense. After the inquest the coroner instructed an undertaker to give the body a decent burial, but late in the day Mr. Schmidt ascertained that the body was still at the college. Thinking that it would make a good subject for students, and knowing the segreity of hodies Mr. Schmidt vis ing the scarcity, of bodies Mr. Schmidt visited the college and demanded the dead darkey. His demand was complied with, and Mr. Schmidt now has the satisfaction of knowing that the negro who was killed at Forres's under the ground.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., November 11, 1882. circuits showing the cases remain-sposed of:

Argument concluded.
 Cauthen et al. vs. Barnesville savings bank. Complaint, from Pike. Argued. Henry Walker; J. F. Redding, for plaintiffs in errror. W. R. Taylor; W. T. Whitaker, for defendant.
 Accurate the same of Georgia. Complaint, from Pike. Henry Walker for plaintiff in error. J. J. Rogers; J. A. Hunt, for defendants. Pending argument of Mr. Walker, cour adjourned until 10 a. m. on Tuesday next.

What There is to Eat and What the Price is-Gam

A small boy was seen on the streets yester A small boy was seen on the streets yester-day bearing a persimmon stick about seven feet long, on the end of which a plumt, gray 'possum clutched with teeth, toe-nails and tail, the tail being securely held in the split of the stick. The 'possum was of medium size, was as at eighty cents—rather a high price, considering the amount of meat which he afforded. There is a very widespread prejudice against 'possums. No one will deny that well baked by an experienced 'possum cook and flanked by all the gravy, potatoes and other usual accompaniments, there is no meat that is "jucier" or more acceptable to the paiate than 'possum. But the fact that they are not particular in the selection of their diet banishes them from many a There is no doubt that if the 'possun would confine his luncheon to persimmons black haws and similar productions of the tangled wildwood, he would at once spring into favor as a great luxury on the game list. But as such a reform is impossible, it is

useless to speculate further.

The squirrel comes in with such regular irregularity that he has no fixed price. If the weather does not grow cooler soon the lovers of game will be forced to either give up in disgust or grow desperate and begin a slaughter on their own account. There is absolutely not enough game in the There is absolutely not enough game in the market to supply one restaurant, and the public maw yawns in vain for wild meat. What is true of sqirrels is also true of rabbits and birds. They are equally scarce and the prices vary all the way from twelve and a half cents to treat, five scerding to the ability of the to twenty-five, according to the ability of the dealer to bulldoze the hunter. There is a very good supply of domesticated meats. The best steaks are from twelve and a half to fifteen. Briskets are eight cents. The greatest scarcity is in the cattle market. Hogs are plentiful and pork retails at from twelve and a half to fifteen. Mutton sells at twelve and a half. Stuffed sausage, a combination of pork and beef, and sold as pork, retails at from twelve and a half to fifteen cents. All pork sausage is worth twenty. Tennessee pork sausage of a very good quality retails at twenty. In the fish market the prices are as follows: Red snappers, ten cents per pound, mullet, eight cents, mixed fish ten per pound, and black fish twenty-five cents a string. There are no lake fish in the market. Oysters are from thirty-five to fifty cents a quart. There are no shrimps nor crabs in the market. Eggs are twenty-two and a half, chickens are from twenty-five to thirty, butchickens are from twenty-five to thirty, but-ter is from twenty-five to fifty—according to quality, cabbage are plentiful at three cents, Irish potatoes are from twenty-five-to fifty cents a peck, sweet potatoes are the same price, turnips are fifteen cents per peck dried apples are eight cents and evap-orated apples are ten. There is nothing new in the market this week.

Linoleum Floor Cloth. This extraordinary floor covering is made of e most lasting materials—mainly cork and idified oil. It has been before the public for several years, and has successfully tests such as no oil cloth or carpet could un-dergo. It is unhesitatingly recommended as the handsomest, most durable and comfortathe handsomest, most durable and comorda-ble floor covering before the public, and is equally suitable for the dining room, offices, stores, etc., in fact, in every place where an article of this kind is needed. Every square-yard of the cloth has "Linoleum" printed on the back. None other is genuine. All car-pet dealers keep it.

BABY WALKERS, BABY CABRIAGES OIL STOVES, HEATING STOVES,

COOK STOVES, HENIS BROILERS, MAGIC WINDOW CLEANERS, W. J. WOOD,

Stoves put up promptly. Orders solicited.
444 7thp top 2d col

CHURCH SERVICES.

Trinity Church, Rev T R Kendall, pastor Preaching at 11 a m and 7:15 p m, by the pastor. Morning topic-Mercy. Evening-A Young Man of the Bible. Sermon for Young Men. Sunday-school 9:30 a.m. Strangers especially invited. First Methodist Church, Peachtree street.—Rev. Clement A. Evans, pastor, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Class meeting at 9:30 a. m. Sunday-school at 3 p. m.

Y M C A—Gospel meeting at 4 o'clock for men only. Prayer meeting every day from 12 to 12:30. Gospel meeting every night except Wednesday this week in Association Hall, commencing at 7:30. Everybody invited.

Everybody invited.

Central Baptist church, corner Fair and Peters streets—Rev F M Daniel, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m by the pastor; at 7 o'clock p. m., by Rev H L Gear. Sunday School 9½ a.m.

Evans Chapel, Stonewall and Chapel streets—Rev H C Christian, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m by Rev. W. C. Dunlap; evening by the pastor, to young men.

Payne's chapel, corner Hunnicutt and Luckie streets. Rev F G Hughes, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and at 7:15 p m. Sunday-school 9:30 a m.

Church of Christ, Hunter street—Dr A G Thomas, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:15 p m by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a m. Third Baptist church, 31 Jones avenue—Rev H C Hornady, D D, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m by Rev V. C. Norcross, and at 7 o'clock p m by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a m. W H Bell, Superin-

stinday-school at 9.30 a m. W Bell, Superinvendent.

St Luke's—Rev Dr Williams, pilest in charge. Divine service at 11 am in Senate Chamber. Sunday-school at Miss Washington's school room corner of Fairlie and Church Streets at 9.30 a m.

Church of the Immaculate Conception, Hunter and Lovd streets—Rev T F Cleary; Rev J Henessy, assistant. Order of service: First mass with sodasity communion, 7a m; children's mass and sunday-school at 9; high mass and sermon at 10:30 am. Vespers and benediction at 7½ evening. Immediately after high mass the devotion of the forty hours will be commenced by a procession of the blessed sacrament in which all the church societies will participate. All invited. Mrs. Mary Madden organist and musical director.

St Philip's Church. Capitol Square, Rev R. C.

St Philip's Church. Capitol Square, Rev R. C. Poute, rector—Morning prayer, with sermon by the rector, at 11 a. m. Evening service at 4.

First Methodist Protestant Church, corner Forsyth and Garnett streets, J. C. Berrien, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. A. H. Trumbo, of Springfield, Ohio. The pastor will preach at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Fifth Baptist Church, corner Bell and Gilmer streets.—Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. H. C. Hor-nady and at 7 p. m. by the pastor, V. C. Norcross. Baptism at night.

First Presbyterian Church.—Preaching at 11 a, m. and 7:15 p. m. by Rev. N. Bachman.

E. L. Vaughan will preach at the Seventh Baptist Church at 11 a. m. Baptising back of the church, in a small stream of water, at 3 p. m. Preaching at 7 p. m.

Piedmont Congregational.—Preaching services at 11 a. m., on Walton, between broad and forsyth. Friendship Baptist, Mitchell and Hayne - Rev E R Carter, pastor Daily service at 3 p m and 8 p m. Sunday-school 9 a m; M V James, superintendent.

A NEW IDEA

A Brilliant Mercantile Display Thursday Evening a

Jars.
They also keep anchovies, Russian sardines and sardels put up in barrels.
The next department is that of breadstuffs, embracing a number of kinds of oat meal, cracked wneat, grits, rices, crackers, etc. We were next shown the immense stock of confectioneries, including alimentary preserves, fellles, fruits and cakes. shown the immense stock of confectioneries, including alimentary preserves, jeilles, fruits and cakes. In cakes alone they have one hundred varieties. In addition to these the miscellaneous department is filled with good things, which time forbids us to particularize. In the front of the store a neat reception apartment has been specially arranged for the ladies where they can sit, enjoy a cup of tea or coffee and select from the asamples within reach anything in the store.

coffee and select from the samples within reach anything in the store.

Messrs. Dohme & Duffy offer a prize of \$15 worth of groceries to the lady in this city who will visit their store and write the best descriptive advertisement, the piece to be written before the 25th of December next, and the editors of The Constitution to be the judges.

The display and the store does great credit to the enterprising spirit of the proprietors and every enterprising spirit of the proprietors, and every lady in the city should not fail to see the fine ex-hibit. A gentleman of New York says that for beauty and taste it is not surpassed by any house in that city

As it Should Be. About all the first-class family grocery stores in Atlanta sell the Celebrated Daimond

Patent Flour. That's right. Orders for coal and wood left at 44 Marietta street M F Amorous' office, will receive prompt attentio W S Wilson & Bro, office and yard 7 Spring, on W A R R. nov7 3t tues wed sun

The Hon. Clifford Anderson

Will speak on Monday night to the members of the General Assembly and the public, at 8 o'clock, at the hall of the House of Representatives. The ladies are specially invited to be present. Order a package of Hecker's Self-Raising

Buckwheat and have some hot cakes Sunday morning. nov 11 d2t New Cloaks, New Jackets, Rich Dolmans, Exquisite Silk and Satin Dolmans. All latest styles Prices always lower at High's.

421

PAt Dohme & Duffy's, last night, Mr. Thomas Curningham drew a dress, with one of their prize coffe packages.

Our stock of kid gloves is being replenished nearly every day, so if you don't find what you want to-day you can be sure we will have it the next day. M. Rich & Bro

Dr. A. G. Hobbs, 14 Whitehall street. Office

Special prices in Canton Flannels, Drills. 10¼ Utica Sheeting at 30 cents Six cases new Calicoes at 4 cents per yard. Red Flannels 15 cents.

HIGH'S. Try the Dr. Warner's misses' corsets as well as the ladies' coraline. They are the best. M. Rich & Bro.

We want 20 experienced seamstresses for the dressmaking department.

M. RICH & BRO.

Dr. G. G. Roy has changed his residence from 18 East Ellis street to the opposite corner of Ellis and Ivy streets.

Great Excitement Friday Night. At about half-past nine o'clock Friday night quite an excitement was noticed in the cigar store of Lawson & Craddock, 50 Marietta street. The rush was for one of those fine imported Henry Clay, 10c straight.

JAS. A.

ANDERSON

& CO.

FASHIONABLE

CLOTHIERS,

-AND

41 WHITEHALL ST.

Clothing and Shirts made to order and a fit guaranteed.

Goods sent out of the city on approval if desired

TYLER & MCGOODWIN, "THE

HABERDASHERS'

No. 3 South Pryor St., UNDER KIMBALL HOUSE,

Fine Neckwear a Specialty. octi3-d1m fri sun wed 7p un and



Read What "The Sunny South" Has to Say of

The Popular Clothing House, We would detract nothing from the merit of other Clothing Houses in Atlanta, but we are impressed with the fact that our old friend, A. O. M. Gay, 37 Peachtree street, is determined to outstrip ould do no discredit to a much larger city. His stock is selected with great care and skill, and fur nishes such a variety that the taste of every customer can be gratified. Nothing in his line is missing from his shelves or drawers, and while he carries no shoddy goods he has a line of cheap goods that defies all successful rivalry.

In the finer qualities of dress coats, overcoats pants, vests, etc., he has exhibited judgment in heir purchase, and is offering them at prices unrecedentedly low. It is worth while to visit his tore, if for no other purpose than to see the wonlerful strides Atlanta is making in the department of business. We are glad to learn that during the esent season his sales have surpassed anything in he history of this standard house. Mr. Gay is abl sisted in his management by his son, Mr. Sandord Gay, who is fast evincing an enviable reputa on for his business qualities. The corps of sales aen have no superiors in the city. Customers may onfidently rely on fair treatment, and even the utmost liberality. It ought to be stated that outside of a first class city trade, Mr. Gay is selling heavily to all parts of the country. A large num ber of his customers purchase by order. Perfecsatisfaction guaranteed to all customers who pur chase in this way.

sept9d-&w1y

All who desire pictures for christmas should call at Motes's and give their orders this week. Avoid the rush and make yourself and friends happy. 457

Our boys' clothing has given such universa satisfaction both to parents and the boys that our sales in that department have been doubled within the last twelve months. Eise-man Bros., 55 Whitehall street. nov11 1t

Ask for Glenn Mary coal if you want the best oal. WS Wilson & Bro, 7 Spring and 44 Mariett reet.

The "Capadura" Cigar beats them all, and get ae for my last nickel. At Gate City Cigar Store. 458 We shall open, on next Friday the 14th, a large ine of ladies and childrens' hose, the prices of which will astonish the natives. 448 M. RICH & BRO.

Large lot of Hecker's Self-Raising Buck wheat arrived Friday. Ask your grocer fo nov 11 d2t.

Twenty pieces cashmere embroideries at 50 cents; pieces fine cashmere embroideries at 40 per cent iff, at J. M. High's.

Glenn Mary coal lights easy, burns up clean and makes very little ashes and soot. Ask for it if you want the best. W S Wilson & Bro, 7 Spring and 44 nov7 3t tues wed sun

If you want to vote for mayor, aldermen and conneilmen December 6th, go and register, otherwise you can't vote. No Mahonelam in Georgia.

But Lawson & Craddock will sell you a Henry Clay, Domestic, Clear Havana Cigarifor 5c. 50 Martetta street. 458

A NN N NN N OOO U U NN N COCC ERERE MM MM EEERE NN N TITTT I AA NN N NN N O O U U NN N C CE MN N M E NN N T AA NN N N N N O O U U N N N C ERE MM M MEE N N N AA AN N N N N N O O U U N N N C CE M N N M E N N N AA AN N N N N N O O U U N N N C C E M N M M E N N N AA AN N N N N N O O U U N N N C C E M N M M E N N N T A AN N N N N N O O U U N N N C C E M N M M E N N N T A AN N N N N N O O U U N N N C C C ERREE M N M EEEEEN N N T

JOHNRYA

HAS JUST RECEIVED 500 CASES OF

FURNISHERS. BLANKETS

From the Recent Great Sale in New York, bought at fully 50 per cent less than ever before and will now offer

10-4 White Blankets at \$1.50 pair, worth \$3.00. Finer grades in proportion up 5000 Knit Undershirts at 15 cents, worth 35 cents.

NO SUCH BARGAINS CAN BE FOUND ELSEW

5000 Men's Red Wool Shirts and Drawers at \$1 each, worth \$1.50. These Bargai hundreds of others can only be found at

Parties getting up wedding trousseaus will find a zery fine line of plain and fancy silks and plushes, tt reasonable prices, at M. Rich & Bro. 448

Parties cetting up wedding trouseaus will find a very fine line of plain and fancy silks and plushes, at reasonable prices, at M. Rich & Bro. 448

IN MEMORIAM.

THOMPSON—Ora Belle Thompson was born November 1sth, 1871, and died November 4th, 1882. An other tender bud has been plucked from earth by the heavorable hand of death to bloom in neaven. The silver cord is broken, and her soul has winged its flight to the realms of the blest. She was the joy of her mother, and the idol of her father. Being plously trained from infancy, she early learned to trust God; she loved to worship in His sanctuary, and the sabbath-school was her delight. While the almost broken-hearted mother was bowed by the bedside of her dying child, pleading with Him who doeth all things well to spare the life of her little girl, her only child, she with the calmness and deliberation of a much older person, softly called mammal mamma, don't cry! God knows best. Mamma, if I should die, bury me by brother Eddie. Endowed with a vivacious temperment, she formed the center of a large circle of loving friends, and her death brought a pang of grief to the hearts of all who knew her. With an affection at disposition she made her home radiant with the soft indescribable flushings of flial love. Well may the sorrowing parents say, "the light of our home has gone out. Sally, strangely sa a knell, falls upon our hearts the reality that our darling is no more. We will not forget thee, darling, nor cease to yearn for thy presence, nor to feel the lone lines of regret for thy loss, until life itself shall have passed into the light of immortality. We will shed for thee bitter tears, which, as they fall, shall raise 'Forget-me-nots' upon thy grave." E. F. D.

Motes has some new style pictures introduced for the christmas trade. Call and see them. He has

Motes has some new style pictures introduced for the christmas trade. Call and see them He has the exclusive right for making them in state 457

We have about 75 fine embroidered and braid suits and robes that we are determined to sell. To that end, we have put the price down on them 40 to 50 per cent. They must be sold before this mouth is out.

48 M. Rich & Bro.

Bargains in shoes, hats, neck and under-rear, shirts, etc., McCalla Bros., 3 Whitehall. 460. We have a line of business suits ranging from ten dollars upwards that is unsurpassed Eiseman Bros., 55 Whitehall street. nov11-d1t

A large lot of Fine Pictures just received, and over a thousand dollars worth of Crockery and Glass Ware, Lamps, Vases, Majolica Tea Sets, Tea Pots, &c, to be given away by the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company.

We of the city smoke nothing but the "Capad ra"Cigar. With us it takes the lead. Lawson Craddock, 50 Marietta street.

Motes's crayon portraits are the best in the city, just the thing for a christmas present. 457

HIGH'S. The place for ladies, misses and children's hosiery and knit underwear, complete stock, at prices lower than the lowest.

High's.

Don't postpone the matter but register to-morrow and prepare to vote in the election. December 6th, for mayor, aldermen and councilmen. 443 We challenge the south to show as good a line of black cashmeres at as low prices as we sell them M. Rich & Bro. 448

Don't forget our Table Linen and Towel stock We have a large department in that line and offer big inducements. M. Rich & Bro. 448-nov12-1t The "Capadura" Cigar takes the cake, and don't you forget it. Lawson & Craddock, 50 Marietta street 458

It is very important that the tax payers should select good men in the next municipal election, December 6th, to represent their interest in the aldermanic board and general council, but if you do not register you can have no voice in their selection.

443 Men's Hand Sewed Calf Shoes 3.50 to 5.00

ish and pretty. McCalla Bros.

Our stock comprises all the popular and novel weaves the mills produce, made and trimmed unexceptionable. Eiseman Bros., 55 Whitehall street. nov11—dlt

HIGH'S.

We'do not wait until the season is past, but now in its midst offer immense reductions in all depart ments, but especially in Dress Goods: LOT NO. 1. 5,000 yards 54-inch All Wool Plaids, sold at \$1 and

25. 3,000 yards 44-inch Camel's Hair, sold at 85 cents, 5,000 yards assorted Dress Goods, some new, 15, 20, 25 to 50 cents, choice 15 cents a yard.

LOT NO. 3.

1,000 yards Stripes, Plaids and Plain Goods at 25 cents a yard, woith from 35 to 65 cents, at 421-novi2-lt

Clifford Anderson Will speak on Monday night at the hall of the House of Representatives.

Glenn Mary Red Ash coal is the coal to ask for if you want the best. W S Wilson & Bro, 7 Spring and 44 Marietta. nov7 at tues wed sun Our stock of Zephyrs, wools and fancy works, has never been as complete as it is now.

448

M. RICH & BEO.

HIGH'S.

New terra cotta embroidered Bernhardt kid gloves.

Don't buy Tea, Coffee nor Sagar before pricing them at the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Store, 75 Whitehall, Our goods are forty per cent better than any that can be bought at the same prices in any other house in the south.

Hecker's New Self-Raising Buckwheat in large and small packages. Call for the Glenn Mary coal—it is the best in th market. W S Wilson & Bro, 7 S; ring and 44 Mar etta.

Don't think that because we have sold stocks ogoods for the past thirty days, that our stock is broken.

M. RICH & BRO.
448

There are three places you can register, at the city clerk's office, in the city hall, the county tax collector's office, Alabama street, and Ives & Krouse's real estate office, Peachtree street, in Bank State of Georgia building. Don't delay, but go to one of these places and register.

Ladie's Kid Button 1.25, 2.50 and 3.50, styl-The great Capadara has been, is now and shall be the best 5c cigar in the world. At City Cigar Store, 50 Marietta street.

Don't forget and walk by the Gate City Cigar store if you want a clear Havana cigar for 5c. In cigars in the State. 50 Marietta street, on corner corner opposite capitol.

Lawson & Craddock keep the best line 5c and 10c cigars in the State. 50 Marietta street, on corner opposite the Capitol.

458_2

HIGH'S.

Two hundred gross new buttons, new braids; 900 dozen odd sets of buttons, sold from 25 to ents per dozen, now in job lots at 5 cents per doze 421 J. M. High.

Go to W. C. & M. L. Tolbert, 27 Decatur street, for fine Dressed Hogs, Tennessee Beef, Pork, Sausage, etc. All orders from points out of the city

promptly filled. Mr Black's Speech.

Copies of Mr. Black's speech, delivered in the capital Friday night, may be had at the hotel news tands this (Sunday) morning on arrival of the fast rain on Central railroad.

Buckwheat Cakes—Buckwheat Cakes Hecker's Self-Raising Buckwheat. nov 11 d2t

Received late Saturday evening, a large lot of Black and Colored Braids, Fichus and Ornamental Neckwear, Black and Colored Silks, Black and Col-red Cashmeres, at M. Rich & Bro. 448-nov12-11

Money saved is money made and you will s money by getting your T.a. Coffe and Sugar at only tea store in the south. Prices lower than e The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Store. Wanted-20 experienced dressmaking hands at M. Rich & Bro.

HIGH'S. Blankets, linens and handkerchiefs just from uction—prices way down.

HIGH'S.

If you will not take the time and trouble to regis er, you need not complain if bad men are elected of fill the responsible positions of mayor, aldermen and councilmen. 443 Remember the exposition, and Hecker's Self-Raising Buckwheat cakes. nov 11 d2t

100 pieces All Wool Cashmeres, all shades, at 40c. 250 pieces Cashmeres, double width, at 25c. 300 pieces assorted Dress Goods at 25c, High's 421

HIGH'S Silk Department—

New Ottaman Silks.
Brocaded Ottamans,
Evening Silks and Satins,
Plushes and Velvets, all colors,
Black silks. Drives at \$1, \$.25 and \$1.50, best
value ever offered, at
New Cloakings, at

Hioh's



* This is our new style Derby hats, at \$2.00, \$2.50 to \$3.50, assorted heights of crown, neat and durable. McCalla Bros., low-priced hatters, No. 3 Whitehall street. 400. See the new style stiff hats like above cut

W.H. BROTHERTON'S

5c, 1oc, 15c, 25c, 75c and \$1.00 Counters are more attractive than anything of the kind in the South. Articles at 5c and 10c that sell in other houses in a rigular way for

25c and 50c. nd examine the Be sur goods Counters.

CE lassware, in or known to Jobbing goods etc., is now that will please

FOR 1883. UNTING HOUSE

LMAN, COFFIN& CO.

COTTON AND WEATHER

ANGELLE		eter.		WIND.			
NAME OF STATION.	Barometer	Thermometer	Dew Point.	Direction	Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30 27 30.29			3. E.	Fresh		Clear.
Augusta	29.99		72	8.	Calm		Clear.
Indianola	29.9			S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
	30.14 30.19				Fresh		Clear. Clear.
	30.19		57	S. E	Fresh		Clear.
Orleans	30.12	72	66	E.	Fresh		Clear.
acola	30,20		64	S. E.	Fresh		Fair.
	29 98 30.27				Brisk Light		Fair. Clear.

54 S. Gent Clear 54 S. E. Fresh .00 Fair. S. Fresh Clear S. Fresh .00 Clear Maximum ther

LINE OF INITIAL PINS I Gold, the newest novelties in the mar ck of Silverware is the largest, best se oost varied this side of New York. My se relations with the most reliable and facturers, the

DEN BRITANIA CO.

ep me su plied with the latest de

A. F. PICKERT, No. 5 Whitehall street.

PF-A full line of the finest imported Speciacles and Eye-Glasses can also be found at my place, which I guarantee to give satisfaction for five years, may 28 dtf-1st col8b

MEETINGS. Stockholders' Meeting

Street railroad company will please meet at the law office of John D. Cunningham. 15 Alabama street, Atlants, Ga., on Monday November 13th, 1882. at 5 o'clock p. m., for the transaction of important business. All stockholders are urged to be present,

Nov 12, 1882. President. The Mutual Loan and Building Association wil elect officers on Thursday night, 16th inst. Subscribers to stock can pay first installments. Books open at Hendrix & McBurney's office, 31 Sout Broad street. A few more shares for ale. nov12-1

There will be a general meeting of the Atlant Auxiliaries of the W. M. S., of the M. E. C., S., at the First Methodist church to-day at 3:30 p. m. A varied and interesting programme. All are invited. The Methodist women of Atlanta are urged to at tend.

The trade is now open, and everyone is in search of bargains. I am going to sell this week at extremely low prices. You know my prices are always as low as the lowest, but this week I am going to discount

every price. WALLACE RHODES.

Oh, you disconsolate and weary! Ye of little faith, read the following telegram and be convinced. I intend to have the Toy and Doll trade of Atlanta this season. I have captured this immense stock from one whose judgment and sagacity inbusiness cannot be excelled, but one who was a lit le short with the wherewithal to carry out his plans. I paid him twenty-five cents on the dollar in New York, cash, and I intend to make them whoop for the next sixty days. Such a stock of Dolls—from the smallest China to the largest Wax and Bisque, looking and speaking Dolls—was never seen in this section before. Be sure and examine before the assortment is broken. nd Bisque, was a central base of the section before. Be sure and experiment is broken.
Remember, I have a doll for every young lady and child in the state of Georgia, with South Carolina and Alabama thrown in. Headquarters for L. C. SAUL, 36 Whitehall Street.

New York. November 8.—L. C. Saul: Your buyer has just bought for each the immense stock of toys and dolls of one of the largest importers, who was compelled to pass in his checks. Several thousand dollars' worth. Tear out and make room, Better secure another house, if possible, as it will astonish the natives. They are now invoicing.

423 1stp C. Y. Lambert.

In all the nice grades of Dress Goods I have a splendid line and guarantee that the prices will compare favorably with any house in Atlanta. Give me a call and I'll prove all my advertisements to be true. Wallace Lihodes.

Grand Opening. We call special attention to a description of the ening of Messrs. Dohme & Duffy.

WATCHES, WATCHES! From \$2.50 up. Fine Gold, Silver and Roll Plate Jewelry. Speciacles at reduced prices at 1355—oct29 sun tf

Whitehall St. Waterproofs, Jean and Cassisplendid d at very meres for boy's wear line of these goods, at actractive prices.

NEW SONGS!

'Only a Pansy Blossem" by Howard. I Wait For Thee, by Ashford. I Long to See the South Again, by Davidson. eet as a Peach, by Bishop. Loving Eyes That Answer Thine, A Face to be Remembered, by Dnaks..........40 cts Sent Post Paid by PHILLIPS & CREW.

july8-dly top 2d col 8p THE OLD BOOK STORE.

WALL STREET, Kimball House Block

The only old book store in Atlanta!

Old books bought and sold. Send stamp for large catalogue. All information regarding, buying, seling, shipping, confederate money, etc. Agent for Emile Zolo's works, (new), staple stationery. Immense line holiday goods away below regular rates. oct31 ly und philder. W. B. BUKKE.

restered by und philder w. B. BURKE.

Yesterday was a bright beautiful day, consequently the streets were thronged with men, women and children, to witness the very fine street parade. Two performances were given, and both attended by immense audiences. The programme for each entertainment embraced fitteen distinct features, consisting of overture, Menter's United band; grand entree, bareback trick act, Master Hugh Lloyd, Clown-Charles McCarty, Performing trick horses, introduced by Miss Lilly Deacon. John Purvis and his comical donkeys. The wonderful Leonati, riding a bicycle up and down a spiral stairway. Somersault act, Samuel Watson. Clown, Charles McCarty. Clown, Sid Eauson, with song. The champions of the world, in their classic brotheract, the three Herberts. Miss Lillie Deacon, on the beautiful horse Cottrell. Double light rope, Lloyd brothers. School of performing elephants, presented by their preceptor, Adam Forepaugh, Somersault act, by Miss Louise Rentz. Aerial flights, the silvon troupe. Hurdle act, McMatron, the spiral ascension on a bicycle; the rope dancers; the aerial flights; the acrobatic performers; the somersault act; and the performing elephants were all features highly to be commended. Many of the feats were graceful, a number of them daring, and some that were dangerous.

The menagerie embraced a number of animals, several that are rare. All who attended the entertainments seemed satisfied.

Hearts of Oak.

There is something about this melodrama of "Hearts of Oak" that seizes right hold of the popular heart. Although it is a drama, there is enough of comedy about the play to give it an extra relish, and from the commencement to the close the audience is held spell bound, watching each new denouement with unflagging interest. The scenery is new and magnificent, adding much to the general effect of the piece. There is a realism about "Hearts of Oak" that is found in very few plays, and renders it uncommonly popular. This company will always draw a full house in Williamsport, for they left a most favorable impression with the large audience that we's assembled at the a cademy last night.—Reading, Pa., October 5, 1882.

The above play will be produced at DeGive's operations and saturday. Hearts of Oak.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Bailey and her daughter Miss Mary Bailey, runned to the city last week, from a visit to Griffin. SIDEWALK NOTES.

A word to the wise is sufficient. For all forms of heumatism, whether acute or chronic. Relief can lawys be had by the use of Hunficut's rheumaticure. It never fails to give satisfaction. Sold by futchison & Bro., 14 Whitehall street, mar9—dly sun, tues thur

Table linens, doylies, towels and crashes are going this week. You can't complain now at prices, for they are too low.

WALLACE RHODES.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE. At the expiration of Alderman Beermann's At the expiration of Alderman Beermann's term of office, the south side of the railroad will have no immediate representative in the aldermanic board, as there are two of the ones holding over from the north side. Justice demands that Alderman Beermann's successor should be from the south side of Atlanta and they present the name of that old, tried public spirited citizen, Major John H. Mecaslin, as a suitable man to fill the place and one that will be supported by the whole people of Atlanta. New Styles in all Millinery goods

John Keely's

Stockholders' Meeting.

The stockholders of the Atlanta and West End Street railroad company will please meet at the aw office of John D. Cunningham. 15 Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga., on Monday November 13th, 1882. at 50 clock p. m., for the transaction of important business. All stockholders are urged to be present.

M. G. DOBINS.

President.

The Mutual Loan and Building Association will elect officers on Thursday night, 16th inst. Subscribers to stock can pay first instaltments. Books open at Hendrix & McBurney's office, 31 South Broad street. A few more shares for ale. nov12-1t.

Woman's Missionary Society.

There will be a general meeting of the Atlanta Auxiliaries of the W. M. S. of the M. E. C. S., at a street of the street of t

Underwear, hosiery, gloves, neck wear, etc., etc., with the bottom knocked out of the prices. Don't miss this chance.

WALLACE RHODES.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES! Ladies' all-Leather sewed Shoes \$1 Ladies' sewed all-Leather Imitation

Goat Shoes \$1. Ladies' Kid foxed Shoes \$1. Ladies' all-cloth beautiful Shoes 75c. Ladies' Kid Slippers 50c. Ladies' Newport Ties 75c.

Carpet Slippers for Men and Women 50c.

Men's Calt Shoes, in all sizes, \$1 These are the Biggest Bargains in Shoes ever offered in this city. Finer makes at satisfactory prices at W. H. BROTHERTON'S.

Flannels, red, white and gray; plain twilled and shaker, all grades. Canton Flannels: blue, scarlet, brown, drab, bleached and un-bleached. This line of goods has to be constantly replenished. They are being sold so rapidly I am offering extra inducements this week. Wallace Rhodes.

W.H. BROTHERTON'S

Millinery Department, presided over by Mrs. B. LYON, is one of the most attractive establishments of the kind south of Baltimore.

Do not fail to call and examine the beautiful Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, etc.

Also, agent for the sale of Mme. Demorest's celebrated Patterns. This is the best and most reliable pattern sold.

BEAUTIFUL LOT OF NEW DRESS GOODS JUST IN. CARPETS!! IN NEW DESIGNS JUST RECEIVED.

THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF LADIES', GENTS AND CHILDRENS BOOTS AND SHOES IN ATLANTA ALL WE ASK IS AN EXAMINATION OF OUR DIFFERENT STOCKS.

W.H.BROTHERTON Has, without doubt, the hand-

somest

Department South of Baltimore. Mrs. B. Lyon, the lady in charge of this beautiful department of Mr. Brotherton's immense store, has just returned from New York with everything that is required to make a firstclass stock in every particular.

Call and see the most beautiful Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Velvets and Plushes, ever displayed in this city.

MILLINERY MILLINERY

Received Every Day.

ONLY THE NOVELTIES HANDLED

Dainty Hats and Bonnets for the ladies.

Jaunty little Hats and Caps for boys and girls,

RED HATS!

LOVELY FEATHERS!

Department every day, at

Dress goods that have sold heretofore at 15, 20 and 25 cents I am pushing out this week at 12 1-2c. Some of the best bargains in this ine of goods that were ever shown. WALLACE RHODES.

W.H. BROTHERTON'S Dress Goods Department is

very attractive. All-wool Black Bunting 15c. Half-wool Black Bunting 10c.

Black and White, Brown and Black, Black and Blue and Black Striped Silks 50c.

Plain Black Silk 50c. Colored Silks, in all shades, 50 cents.

Black all-wool Cashmere 40c. Black Satin 50, Colered Satins in delicate shades \$1.00, and all other goods in this department | merely a few remnants. correspondingly low.

DRESS OVERCOATS ULSTERS AND REVERSIBLES \$10, \$12, \$15 to \$25.

Business Suits, Latest Styles, Perfeet-fitting \$10, \$13, \$15 to \$30. NIGGER-HEAD OVER-COATS AND DOUBLE-BREASTED SACK SUITS \$22.50 to \$28.00,

THE BEST LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

B. ANDREWS

ORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office. November 3d, 1882—George W Wing, executor of the will of J. L. Wing, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned t; file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monchay in December next, else leave will then be granted said applicant as applied for.

N. L. CALHOUN, nov4 1 18 25 dec2

THE NOBBIEST STYLES

AND THE LOWEST IPRICES IN

BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG'S SILK | SPECIAL NOTICE. THIS IS Sold by SUPERIOR DOUGHERTY. SILK

TRY THEM

Ladies who wish to buy the finest and best fitting Kid Gloves ever sold in America at one dollar, can be gratified by amongst them, at calling at my Glove counter. They are the finest Kids made, and all in black and all colors. I have a large lot of them, but they will not last long, for ladies who know what fine Kids are will buy by the half-dozen when they see them.

Silks -- I keep the best Black and Colored Silks made, and have just received another lot of Black and Colored Ottamans, Silks and new Brocade Plushes. RED CAPS! My prices are down for cash.

D. H. DOUGHERTY

Call on my Handkerchief department and you will find it Marvellously beautiful display | interesting. I have some drives

D. H. DOUGHERTY

I am doing a rousing business in Table Linens. Call for my twenty-five dollar sets when you are in. They are just too ut-

H. DOUGHERTY

More new Cashmere Robes. They are much handsomer than the first, and the first were the prettiest in town and so are the prices.

. H. Dougherty

Shoes---I am doing a pushing trade in this department, and am determined to sell if I have to give them away.

. H. DOUGHERTY

When you read my advertisement come and call for the goods, and you will find that I am just out, for I don't advertise

. H. DOUGHERTY My friends, if you don't need

shown through with pleasure, and it will do you good to witness a live, working house. We are not afraid to publish our prices to the world. Come and hear them.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY of the state of J. Reid Boylston, administrating of the estate of J. Reid Boylston, administrating of J. Reid Boylston, administrating of the estate of J. Reid Boylston, administrating of the estate of J. Reid Boylston, administrating of the estate of J. Reid Boylston, administrating anything, call and you will be

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Lovely shades!

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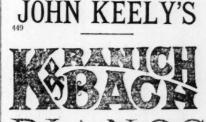
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I have just opened an immense shipment of these goods, and having bought them at greatly reduced prices. I can and will sell them very much below former prices.

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satisfy you that I am not gassing, for I tell you that I am on the inside track and I mean to sell. My business is increasing very rapidly. My SHORT PROFIT CASH SYSTEM. Any one who visits my house will tell you what immense crowds throng my store every day, rain or shine. I attribute the rush to low prices and fair

H. DOUGHERTY

dealings.

The biggest drive in Dress Goods for this week that I have ever offered. Some special bar-

Don't call when it is too late and then regret it. It will pay you to spend five dollars on the railroad if you buy only fifteen dollars worth, and when you see them, you will say that you have never seen goods half so cheap. I am going to sell them.

ed to the General Assembly, in the sentative Hall, Thursday Night, November 9th.

Mr. DuBignon | Members of the General Assem bly, ladies and gentlemen: When it became knows that the present legislature would fill by an election a vacancy in the senate of the United States it occurred to some of the younger members of the party, whose zeal and labor in its behalf entitle to some consideration, that if among their number one could be found altogether worthy in himself of this high honor, one whose ability and experience in the public service would re assurance and confidence to the towal of this high trust, one who could unite to the be towar of this night trust, one who could niste to the freshness the enthusiasm and vigor of youth, those elements which usually go with the lengthen-ing shadows of life, or one in Georgia who possess-ed the ability to grasp and master those great ques-tions that will present themselves and in which the south, at this particular time, has so vital an intersouth, at this particular time, has so vital an interest, that we would point the members of the general assembly to him, and in his behalf we would ask their favor and support. The choice was easily made. Juring the convention which we live, participating, and sustaining himself upon the floor in that convention with men whose names are household words in Georgia, he carried into the last legislature of this state a reputation that any man might envy and he brought it out brill. any man might envy, and he brought it out brilliant with new luster. True and rathful in every relation of life, the able advocate, the safe counsellor, the wise legislator, the firm friend, the upright man, the Hon. Pope Barrow, from the county of Clarke. [Applause.]

Mr. Barrow—Fellow citizens of the senate and house of expresentative, Ledie, and sentlement.

nouse of representative—Ladies and gentlemen: A few months ago there was lying at his home in this city, a patient sufferer in the relentless clutches of house of representative—Ladies and gentlemen: A few months ago there was lying at his home in this city, a patient sufferer in the reientless clutches of the great Destroyer. In the very centre of the highest arena of earthly effort he had been stricken. Scarcely conscious at first of the mortal nature of the blow he remained at his post, and his towering form still moved among his peers. The fatal malady making rapid inreads upon his strength, he at last returned to his home, amid the scenes he loved so well, to await his summons. Through the long, weary months of suffering, his patient spirit, refined and purified, bowed to the supreme will, and with magnificent composure he awaited the setting of the sun of his life. Behind him was a career such as few men who have lived and figured upon this earth can look back to; crowned with triumph, radiant with fame, and over which even then the noontide splendor of his magnificent powers was shed. Before him were the lengthening shadows of the eternal night. As the past, with its joy, its splendor and its promise faded away before his weary eyes, weary even of pageants and triumphs, and this great world of action in which he had figured so conspicuously receded further and further away; through the opening gates of that other world he looked with firm, undoubting, steadfast gaze upon its unfolding glories. Contented resident and its fellowed resident and i

and further away; through the opening gates of that other world he looked with firm, undoubting, steadfast gaze upon its unfolding glories. Contented, resigned, at peace with his God and his fellowman, thus passed away the great spirit of Benjamin H. Hill: [Applause.]

When I remember him and think of him as I remember him in the plenitude of his great powers, sweeping everything before him with the resistless power of his eloquence, bewitching juries, swaying multitudes, enlightening the senate; and then when I reflect that those trumpets tones will never on earth again be heard in defence of the rights of Georgia; and when I look forward into the political future and see approacing so near that conflict, so near that even now our cars may almost eater the tread of its advancing hosts, that conflict for which he seemed to have been formed and in which he would have reveled and conquered, and when I see the doubting multitude, the wavering policy, the faint hearts, I have exclaimed to myself when I have thought of Ben Hill.

"Oh! for the touch of a vanished hand,
The sound of a voice that is still!"

[Applause.] He was a senator from Georgia and is treat. The selection of the valves upone or and the start.

He was a senator from Georgia and is

"Oh! for the towen of a vanished nand,
The sound of a voice that is still."

[Applause.] He was a senator from Georgia and is dead. The solemn duty devolves upon you, gearlemen of the senate and house of representatives to fill this vacancy which exists in his unfinished term, and also of filling the term which follows, which he would have filled were he still alive. It has been said that Georgia has no son who can now go into the senate of the United States and adequately represent her. "Great men lived before Agamemnon; great men lived after him;" and the liberties of Greece were preserved and her renown was heightened age after age, when Troy and its war and its heroes had become a tradition and a poem. Georgia, rich as she is in all material resources; rich as she is in all the elements of wealth, is richer still in her sons, whose patriotism, and whose courage, and whose ability will enable them to defend her honor and protect her interests in the senate of the United States, or wherever else they may be assailed. [Applause.]

It has been said that so far as the unexpired term in the senate which it devolves upon you, gentlemen of the general assembly, to fill, is concerned, it is a very light matter. I have understood that there is a disposition on the part of some, not however members of the general assembly, to treat it as an aff or of very small moment. A greater mistake cannot be committed by this general assembly than to deal with this unexpired term as a matter that may be disposed of as a mere bagatelle, immaterial who may be put into it; and mat there are no duties there, which will require the exercise of experience, of skill, of judgement: that those duties will only until the fourth of March and there is nothing that anybody cannot attend to: and tue interests of Georgia will be safe. You will permit me, respectfully to call your attention to the fact that this timexpired term in the senate constitutes an entire session "cf. congress." It is one-half the term, of

to call your attention to the fact that this unexpired term in the senate constitutes an entire session of congress. It is one-half the term, one-half of the entire term of a member of the house. If the senate of the United States were a Washington City parlor, in which nothing but mutual compliments and good will were exchanged between senaters, it might be true that it was immaterial who might be senatorepeared that it was immaterial who might be senatorepeared to the United States being such an amiable location surrounded by such pleasant circumstances, it is an arena and a battlefield upon which the bitterest enemies, the oldest foes and the most unrelenting enemies of the state of Georgia, under their most experienced leaders and with their very worst putposes, are arrayed to attack your rights. I say to you to-night without the slightest fear of being misunderstood in speaking upon a question in which I am so directly concerned.—I say to you to-night that the place of senator from Georgia, is one which I feet this general as embly will deal with without any consideration of a personal nature to any man whatever. I say I feel confident that I can make that statement without any danger of being misunderstood, and without an imputation of making any reflections tion of a personal nature to any man whatever. I say I feel confident that I can make that statement without any danger of being misunderstood, and without an imputation of making any reflections upon any gentleman whatever, that you wil. advance to the settlement of this question with an eye single alone to the interests of Georgia. And I would say this in order that my position when I make that remark, may be clearly understood, and that I make no discrimination or insinuation, or intend it in any invidious light whatever, speaking for myself, then in order to be plain and in order to add all the emphat sis that the occasion requires, to the assertion that you are dealing with a matter of the very graves importance. Speaking for myself, I say and I say it to you from a heart that knows not how; to decive, that I will see my fondest ambition perish forever before I in this matter will stand one hour in the way of the welfare of Georgia. [Applause.]

ceive, that I will see my fondest ambition perish forever before I in this matter will stand one hour in the way of the welfare of Georgia. [Appause.]

Now what enemy is this that I allude to? In what danger are you, the people of Georgia, as to your rights, and your interests? What enemy is it that is to be confronted there and from whom attacks are feared? The answer will spring to the lip of every one present. It is the old enemy of the south! It is the unrelenting enemy of the south; It is the unrelenting enemy of the south; it is the national republican party. Twenty-two years ago on day before yesterday, this party was unshered into power by the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency of the United States by a minority of the popular votes. Under the complicated but well guarded forms for the election of president and vice president of our constitution, he was elected, and lawfully elected by a minority vote. Once since that time this thing has been repeated, and once again since that time this party has been perpetuated in power, not only by a president that was not elected by a majority of the popular vote, but by seating a president who was not elected at all. Twenty-two years of absolute control of the offices of this government, of the revenues of this government, of the patronage of this government, and the power which was exercised during that time over the southern states, whatever may have been the original character of the republican party, have transformed it. This enemy wnich is to be met and folied or defeated by your representative in the evenly balanced senate; I say twenty-two years of such power has transformed that party whatever may have been its original character, whatever may have been its original ou ublicans? It is a new movement. It is their very stest departure from the paths of political rect-ide. What is it and what does it signify? What oesit portend to you and to me? And that is the restion for us to consider to-night in this matter. is a collection made through a campaign commit-

tee of the republican party from all the office-holders of the United States. It is an assessment upon the salaries of the office-holders of the United States — the federal office holders. It is in some cases two per cent, in some cases more and in some cases less. Jout wherever there is a salaried officer of the United States, it matters not whether he be in a state or in a territory, it is not confined to Washington city; this fund is an assessment upon his salary. And now, what is it to be done for? Think of it! You call yourselves free; you say this a government of the people, and by the people and for the people and you love to think so. This fund that is being raised swells to proportions, moneyed contributions from states and territories and from these officers who number ten and hundreds of the usands, swell up to an amount of money that will control the destinies of any nation upon this earth when used as it is being used in Washington. What is the object of it and what use do they put it to? Who are they that are doing it? It is used, fellow citizens, collected openly, notoriously, in the broad, open suninght, under the constitution, for the express purpose of controlling elections. The old idea under which you and I were brought up, was that the office holders were the servants of the people: that a man appointed to office, instead of being master and having any right to control the people that a man appointed to office, instead of being master and having any right to control the masters and that the office holders should have nothing to say whether he should succeed himself or not; that the people were the masters and that the office holders should have nothing to say whether he should succeed himself or whethers somebody else should be promoted. But I tell you under the manipulation of this party; under this use of money realized by those collections they are turning this government into a government of officeholders. Twenty-five years ago, yes, less than twenty-five years ago, a collection of mone

as these are done it is time for some political saviour to come with his scourge in his hand and drive out of the temple of liberty this infernal gang of robbers. [Applause]

But this is only one of the many. I know there are honest republicans. I am speaking of the character of the republican party, its objects, its purposes and its methods. In looking back over its past history there are facts, there are comfessed facts, there are public and well understood and well recognized acts of the republican party which the indignation of this country will never rise high enough to sink to their proper level of infamy. Look at the public lands, a domain that belonged to you and to me and to the people of this country, which did not belong to the government; which the government of the United States held, held only as a sacred trust for the benefit of the actual settlers. They have given away an empire of it; absolutely donated it to railroad corporations without consideration and without warrant of law or of the constitution. They have given it to several different corporations, nearly two hundred milions of acres; enough land to make five or six states as large as the state of Georgia, that belonged to you. Take a settler from Georgia, take a hardy pioneer who is a citizen of the United States. He wants to seek a home in the west. He wants to seek a home in the west. He wants to seek a home in the west. He wants to seek a home in the west. He wants to seek a home in the west. He wants to seek a home in the west. He wants to reflect the seek of the entry. He takes his household goods, his wife and his children, and his wagon, and goes to reaca this, ublie domain which is his and yours and mine; as citizens of the United States. What does he find? That the railroad corporation, the Atlantic and Pacific, or the Northern Pacific, or the United States in the united States had a constitutional right to go and take up that land under the pre-emption law, these railroad corporation to which it has been donated by the republi

Now, a party that is capable of such wrongs is capable of such outrages and that are now

Now, a party that is capable of such wrongs; that is capable of such outrages and that are now mustering their forces, now recruiting their ranks; that are forcing the delinquent and the straggler into the position for the contest to take place in the next session of congress, for them to be dealt with as if they "we'c cooling doves, gentle maids or sweet friends is madness indeed.

You have got nothing to expect at their hands except tyranny and oppression! What sort of treatment would this party inflict upon Georgia if it were necessary! How easy it is for us to forget the past.

Think of Louisiana! If it should become necessary to the purpose and objects and interests of this dominant party for the state of Georgia would be so treated. I do not suppose the sun in hiszocurse around the globe shines upon a more charming and beautiful spot than the state of Louisiana. It was the garden of the south. It is the delta of the Mississippi river. Every single foot of land almost, within the boundaries of that state is fertile and improved. Her people were prosperous; they were active from the results of the warm to the results of the proper. within the boundaries of that state is fertile an improved. Her people were prosperous; the were arising from the results of the war with a rapidity which excited envy and cupidity of others. They were reconstructing their state government they elected a legislature; they elected a governor it was a lawfull y elected governor, and the governor was legally installed as much so under the constitution of the United States, and the laws and constitution of the state of Louisiana, as the venerable gentleman the state of Louisiana, as the venerable gentleman that was installed here on Saturday, and the legal legislature that was elected, was just as much the legal legislature of the state of Louisiana, as you gentleman tonight are the legally elected legislature of the state of occording to the coordinate of the state of occordinate of the occordinate occordinate

never tsuccessfully defended in congress, in the press or upon the hustings. Even the men guilty of it, never pretended to justify it. Time cannot soften it: silence cannot drown it. The waters of oblivion will never rise high enough to cover it and to hide it. All the wealth that rapacity may accumulate and all the power that tyranny may grasp will never suffice to roll this rock of infamy from their door. [Applause.]

door. [Applause.]

I pass now to a different aspect of this party. What are they doing now? What have they now immediately in store for us? Ever since the year 1824, they have had a cunningly devised and ingenious scheme by which a large proportion of the revenues of this country were collected from one section of the country, and paid out in the other. They call it a "tarift." [Applause.] It took its origin not in that quarter of the union that derives now its principal benefits from it. Mr. Webster opposed it when it first originated because the people of New England then were a seafaring rives now its principal benefits from it. Mr. Webster opposed it when it first originated because the people of New England then were a seafaring people, and dealt in ships and commerce, and he thought it was in the way of their interests. But when it was put upon the country as a policy; and put upon the country as a policy; and put upon the country as a great many other measures are put upon the country as a compromise to protect slavery, the New England people as he stated in his speech of 1828, accommodated themselves to the circumstances around them. They saw manufacturing would be profitable and went into it and invested money in it and accommodated then.selves to the existing state of things as established by law and grew with its

growth and strengthened with its strength until it has reached its present proportions.

But they say, how does the present tariff affect the people of Georgia? How does it bear especially upon the interests of the people of this state, and what can be done? How can we be relieved? There is no question in my humble judgment connected with modern politics that touched us so directly, so immediately, so frequently and so disastrously as this very question of the tariff and the present tariff at that. And why? For the simple reason that as it is at present organized it collects more than one-half of the revenue that is raised by import dutes out of articles of necessity that are consumed largely in the south and paid for by your cotton crop. And I can show it to you. The crop of American cotton each year, suppose we say, is worth two hundred millions—it is not far from that. Two hundred to two hundred and fifty millions of dollars that are annually produced. Are you peal for it in money? No. The return that comes to the southern farmer—and I speak now particularly to you gentlemen who are farmers and interested in this question—the return that comes to the farmer of this state is not returned in money. The crop of American cotton is not paid for in you hald for it in money? No. The return that comes to the southern farmer—and I speak now particularly to you gentlemen who are farmers and interested in this question—the return that comes to the farmer of this state is not returned in money. The crop of American cotton is not paid for in money. In what is it paid? It is paid by the exchange of northern manufactured goods for our cotton. And why do I say that? For the plain and simple reason as everybody knows who has had anything to do with the dealings of Atlanta, or Augusta, or Columbus, or any other Georgia town, or southern town, with New York, that just as soon as the crop is gone the balance of trade and exchange is in favor of New York, that just as soon as the crop is gone the balance of trade and exchange is in favor of New York, and money is needed there instead of here. But how does it hurt us? Upon every one of these things you buy in exchange for your cotton there is a duty of from forty to sixty per cent. and eighty per cent. which is added to the price when you buy; and there is nothing added to the price of your cotton which you seli. One of the farmers in Georgia takes his cotton to the gin and has it ginned and packed, he carries it to town and sells it to his factor and takes his money and goes up town; and everything he buys is taxed from forty to sixty per cent. He goes to buy his hat; there is a duty on that. He buys cotton goods made perhaps out of his own cotton: there is a duty on that too. He goes then to buy his woolen goods for his wife and children and there is from forty-eight to fifty-eight per cent. bourty upon that in the way of duties. He goes into a hardware store to replenish his farming utensils. His trace chain, or bar iron, or his harmmer or nails, everything he wants to buy upon the face of the earth that is used on the farm, or needed on the farm, upon every single article there is a duty of 4t to 67 per ce. t. of every dollar of it. Do you not perceive that these people who receive this added price, and who are apayi is a duty of 47 to 67 per ce t tof every dolhar of it. Do you not perceive that these people who receive this added price, and who are paying you in iron, paying you in cotton goods, woolen goods, and in everything else that they manufacture, and which is protected by the government, are getting your cotton and paying you at the same time with goods upon which this per cent is added? How can you keep up in this race of the states? Is it any wonder when two hundred to two hundred and fifty millions of dollars a year go from the south to the north in the shape of the cotton crop, and two hundred and fifty millions of manufactured goods come from the north every year to pay for the cotton crop, and out of that which thus comes back, there is sixty or seventy millions of tax paid by you in order to enable that manufacturer to keep up his business, is it any wonder, I say, that they grow richer, and you grow poorer? Is it any wonder that when a man reaches Mason and Dixon's line on his way from Atlanta to Boston or Chicago, or from the south into the north anywhere, is it any wonder that when he crosses that line and reaches the side that is protected and leaves the side that is protected and reaches the side that is protected and reaches the side that is protected and revery one of which is supported and protected by the government under which you live and every one of which is supported and protected by the government under which you live and every one of which is manufacturing some kind of an articles do they tax? Last year one hundred and ninety-two million dollars was raised in revenue by the import duties. Out of that more than one half was collected on articles of prime necessity: sugar, molasses, cotton, woole

yet they seek to double it.

But it is said that all these were fair and plausible ideas twenty years ago when we were essentially and peculiarly an agricultural people. When we owned our slaves, when we cared nothing about manufacturing that it did very well to talk that way; but now everything is different they say, and there are some even in our own midst who would persuade you that it is your interest now and to the interest of the people of Georgia, essentially an sgricultural people as you are, and cotton raisers as you are, some who would persuade you that it is your interest now to have a protective tariff; and that this thing instead of being revised and corrected, ought est now to make a protective tarm, and that this thing instead of being revised and corrected, ought to be added to and enlarged. They say look at New England! Look at her wealth; look how plenty and peace and wealth reign within her borders, and how her cofters are overflowing so that she can lend money to the people of the south at four and five per cent. It was consistent a protective lariff which protected her. ple of the south at four and five per cent. It was done through a protective tariff which protected her manufacturing interests. Right here is the greatest fallacy about the tariff. It is true, literally true, that New England was made rich and prosperous by the tariff, but at whose expense was it done? Was it done at the expense of the people of New England? At the expense of the manufacturers or the people of the middle states? Ah in o. The money that has made New England rich and prosperous through her protected industries was the money that came out of you and out of the west. They had a market outside of New England. They did not sell their goods to their own people. They were sent to the south and exchanged for your cotton crop, and sent to the west and exchanged for the grain crop. They had the ability, the enterprise, the money to manufacture these goods. Congress placed the bounty and tax upon them, which increased the price. And they had the foreign market, I do not mean outside of the United States; I mean in other sections of the United States; I mean in other sections of the United States, which they preyed upon and got rich out of. That is the reason why a protective tariff and duty may have made New England rich. It is because they sold to you and not to themselves; sold to the west and not to themselves. Are you going to advoctae, is any man go-

not to themselves; sold to the west and not to themselves. Are you going to advocate, is any man going to advocate that one class of our population shall be permitted to prey uyon another; that the manufacturing interests of teorgia are to be protected and fostered at the expense of the arricultural interests of Georgia? If we had a market in the West; if we could turn around and sell these goods to New England, to the west or to the east. I might say let it come: but we cannot Webba would be the result? They say we would build up a country, build up Athens, Augusta, Atlanta, Columbus. So we might, but it would be at the expense of all the country that lies between Athens and Augusta, and between Athens and Columbus. In other words, the few thousand who are engaged in manufacturte few thousand who are engaged in manufactur ig in Georgia would be made rich at the expense

the rew thousand who are engaged in manufacturing in Georgia would be made rich at the expense of the many thousands who are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Wherever, therefore, and I lay it down to you as an axiom, wherever you find a country engaged altogether in manufacturing and selling its manufactured goods to others beyond its own borders you have a section that can afford to have a protective tariff, but wherever one portion of a country are engaged in manufacturing for the purpose of selling to their neighbors at home you will find a people to whom a protective tariff is a delusion and a snare.

I hasten on. There is another proposition that has been demonstrated by arithmetic from which there can be no appeal, and about which there can be no mistake, and that is that cotton goods can be manufactured in Georgia cheaper than they can be in New England. It has been demonstrated how much cheaper they can be manufactured in Augusta than in Lowell. And right behind that lies a great fact which causes the knees of the Lowell manufacturer to wint one another.

In New England. It has been demonstrated how much cheaper they can be manufactured in Augusta than in Lowell. And right behind that lies a great fact which causes the knees of the Lowell manufacturer to smite one another like the knees of Belshazzar when he saw the handwriting on the wall. It is this: It has been demonstrated by actual figures of arithmetic that the Augusta factory, the southern factory, can live in Augusta and make money without the benefit of the pr. fective tariff, and that the Lowell factory cannot. [Applause] They see it: they know it: they realize it: they know that their very life's blood and existence depend upon this protection that is thrown around them by the government, we know what we have not always known, but what we now know that we can live and thrive and prosper without its aid.

But you say that sounds very much like free trade; that sounds very much as if you would wipe out and do away with the? present tariff. I would not: I would not for the plain reason that it would be an act of injustice to do so. And I am making you a plain and simple and practical speech upon this question purely and simply as one business man will deal with another. Why would I not? Because impoetant indusiries and interests have grown up in this country and millions and millions of money have been embarked in these enterprises upfon the faith and credit of the existence of these laws which would give them protection. All over the north money has bas been invested in these enterprises, protected by tariff and upon the faith and credit of the law which does not protect also the rights of those who have their money invested in it. I would not destroy their industry; I, would

by custom duties out of aricles of necessity. I would lay it upon luxuries. Instead of an enormous tax upon every single article that is used and bought by the agriculturists of this country, whether they be from the west or the south, and no duty whatsoever upon those articles brought in for the shipyard and some other manufacturing establishments in the north. I would equalize that. Wherever it can be increased upon the luxury let it be done; upon the necessaries of life let it be taken off. [Applause.]

The present congress has inaugurated a policy upon this question which will come before its next session. They have sent a commission composed of very excellent gentlemen throughout the whole length and breadth of this land upon the subject of the tariff. That commission is to make its report. It will make it at least in part to the next session of congress. I give it to you to night, let it be worth little or much, I give it to you to night as my deliberate judgment, that all the money that was spent in that commission and all the labors of that commission will not be worth the paper upon which its report will be written. [Applause.] The whole thing was a mistake. Congress ought to have revised the tariff itself, It ought to have dealt directly upon, and practically with this problem and settled it without the intervention of a commission. It was a mistake in my judgment to have ever raised this commission. It was a mistake to send it upon its winding way throughout this country collecting the statistics they are collecting. When that report is made to congress, when this mass of facts is read before the senate and the house of representatives when congress comes to act, no attention will be paid to it. It will be set aside and will go for nought, and they will take up the question right where they left it off when they appointed that commission.

that commission.

These now are some of the questions, some of the These now are some of the questions, some of the practical questions. They are some of the vital questions as I view it, with which your representative both in the senate and in the house will have to deal during the next session of congress. I do not pretend to say to you that I stand before you to night as the representative of the state of Georgia or as the man before whom all others ought to stand aside. I do not pretend to pass any judgment upon my own qualifications. I am not a volunteer, I am not a volunteer in this candidacy. I am not a volunteer in this candidacy. I am not a volunteer in this place to-night. It is true that there are no special reasons, there is no special fact which in any way connects me with the office of senator or which suggests me to any one. It is true that I am only one of the people. I do not bring, I admit, into this contest the prestige of a senatorial name to give me strength. I do not no special fact which in any way connects me with the office of senator or which suggests me to any one. It is true that I am only one of the people. I do not bring, I admit, into this contest the prestige of a senatorial name to give me strength. I do not bring into this contest any powerful alliances; I have no outside influences to assist me; I have made no combinations. I have entered into no trade. I am a party to no bargain. I have fought a fair fight and without assistance from any human being that the sun will shine upon to-morrow except you, my friends, who have come unsolicited to my support. [Great applause.] In order to respond to what has been alluded to in the flattering words of my friend who introduced me to you, I have merely exercised the privilege of every American citizen when he is requested to do so to be a candidate for office; and when I say that I have entered into no combination, made no bargain and have fought a fair fight in this thing and intend to do so to the end, I do not wish to be understood as charging that anybody else has done the contrary. I make no such charge. I am speaking for myself. As I say and as I said when I answered the letter which requested me to enter this contest, I repeat to you face to face to night, I am willing, let the consequences and the result be what they may I am willing to trust myself in this or any other matter in the hands of any legislature that ever may assemble again within the capitol of Georgea.

One word in conclusion. Let this contest result as it may, no spark of bitterness has been engendered in my breast towards any human being. No feeling of animosity has been aroused which has not been instantly allayed. And now to you my friends, to you my friends of the general assemble, when we have honored me with your confidence and your support in this contest which I esteem bistowed upon me, to you I give the graintude of a base the tronger and how to you I give the graintude of

THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

The Condition of the Crops as Reported to the Agricultural Department.
Washington, November 11.—November corn report of the department of agriculture is of similar tenor with the preceding returns. Planting was later and replanting more general than for several years. The prospect up to July first was discouragng, causing a sharp rise in the valuer of grain and meals. Since that date the season has been steadily favorable to growth and ripening, and the deferred frosts have made the growing period of fully average length. The present returns of yield make the general average close to twenty-five bushels per acre, which is under the medium yield. This yield per acre on an acreage between sixty-five and sixty-six millions make an aggregate nearly of 1,650,000,000 bushels. Its distribution in round numbers is: New England seven million bushels: New York, 21; New Jersey' 10; Pennsylvania, 41; Delaware, 4; Maryland, 17; Wagnia, 35; North Carolina, 36; south Carolina, 16; Georgia, 32; Florida, 4; Alabama, 25; Mississippi, 25; Louisiana, 12; Texasa, 64; Arkansas, 45; Tennessee, 69; West Virgnia, 13; Kentucxy, 78; Ohio, 82; Michigan, 30; Indiana, 99; Illinois, 209; Wisconsin, 32; Minnesota, 32; Missouri, 184; Kansas, 157; Nebraska, 81. The quality of the crop is superior throughout the south. It falls below the standard 100 in only eighteen states and territories, only one point below in Michigan, two in Ohio, three in Nevada, five in Indiana, Vermont and Utah, six in New Jersey, eight in Colòrado, nina in New York, ten in 8 hode Island and New Mexico, 15 in New Hampshire and lowa, sixten in Dakota, 18 in Minnesota and twenty-two in Wisconsin. Some of the correspondents deem it becently for an accurate et in the stable, the acre, which is under the medium yield. This teen in Dakota, 18 in Minnesota and twenty-two in Wisconsin. Some of the correspondents deem it too early for an accurate estimate and think the outcome will be better determined by the December return of the product. In former years December products have been lower and it is not probable that the cron exceeds above 6

BLAINE'S BASHFULNESS.

He Will Not Run for the Presidency-The Retur From the Elective Boston, November 11.—Secretary Blaine said to a personal friend yesterday: "I wish it distinctly inde stood that I am not a candidate for the presi lency or any other political office, and nothing

an induce me to become such." RICHMOND, November 11—Corrected returns from the counties of the first district are official except one, show that Garrison, democrat, is elected over Mayo, coalitionist, by 35 majority. It is reported here that official figures from the seventh district will so change the result there that D'Farrell's, democrat, election over Paul, coalitionst, is assured.

RALEIGH, N. C., November 11.—Poole's election is e first district is conceded by the democrats, ection in the 7th district is still in doubt. Benn emocrat, election as congressman at large is co-ently claimed by the democrats who estimates ajority at 1,000 or more.

majority at 1,000 or more.

PHILADELPHIA, November II.—The official vote from all the counties in the state except Philadelphia, Alleghany, Sullivan and Wyoming shows a plurality for Patison, 30,630. These figures are based on the official returns from the four counties named. The legislature shows a democratic majority of fifteen on a joint ballot.

EUREKA, Nev., November 11.—A full count of the tate shows the election of Cassiday, democrat, for ongress, and Adams, democrat, for governor, egislature is a tie on joint ballot.

Sr. Paul, Minn., November 11.—It is reported that Brieman, Ames and Barnum, democratic can-cidates in the first, fourth and fifth districts, will contest the elections on the ground of alleged

THE BIERDSTADT PLACE The Artist's Beautiful Home on the Hudson D

NEW YORK, November 11.—The Bierstadt place at rwinton, on the Hudson, owned by Albert Bier stadt, the artist, which was destroyed by fire yester day morning, is supposed to have started in the chimney flues. Henry T. Chapman, Jr., member of the New York cotton exchange, and his family occupied the Bierstadt mansion during the pas ason, and yesterday morning returned to thei ome in Brooklyn. Chapman was greatly as onished this morning when he dispach saying the elegant residence from which he had departed was in ruins. building cost \$100,000; the studio was 75 by 50 with a ceiling 35 feet high, and was situated in the rear of the second story. All the rooms were spacious. The interior was flished in hard woods. Large Turkish mats took the place of carpets. The furniture was costly. Nearly every room contained from three to ten valuable pictures of iamous artists. In the library were two pictures of the Yosemite Valley, valued at \$10,000 each. The house was filled with many valuable trophies and curiosities which Elerdstadt had collected in Yosemite Valley, and elsewhere. So far as known, these valuable relies and furniture were totally destroyed. The furniture itself was probably worth \$10,000, and pictures and curiosities estimated to have been worth nearly \$100,000 more. uilding cost \$100,000; the studio was 75 by 50 with

versary of Sedan.

Special to The Constitution. MONTREAL, November 11 .- The French libera papers here are furious over the appointment of Hon. Mr. Wurtele by President Grevy, as an office of the Legion of Honer. They say he is of German escent and gave a dinner to celebrate the anni-

HAVANA, November 11 .- There were fourteen deaths from yellow fever during the week

BOSS. N GEORGIA-

WHAT SENTOR JOSEPH E. BROWN HAS TO SAY ON IT.

onsibilities of Public Men for S Well as for Failure-Who are the Bosses i Georgia?-The Result of The r Work-The Party's Continued Prosperity.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: There is a small class of politicians in Georgia, very honorable and clever gentlemen, whose principal political stock in trade ems to be the cry of bossism. The people, neither n the convention nor at the ballot box, have called ome of them to official positions when they have hought themselves entitled to occupy them. The people have preferred others and they have been displeased at the results of their efforts in seeking position. They have become somewhat embittered and are at times rather intemperate in their expressions; and as there seems to be but little else to find fault with, they declaim rather violently against the bosses, who they say control the democratic party of Georgia, and as it has long been Now, Messrs. Editors, if I have bossed the demo

tions and speeches to assign me to the position of chief boss.

Now, Messrs. Editors, if I have bossed the democratic party I am not aware of it. I have at all times attempted to stand by the rights of the people of the state, and to do al. in my power to promote their best interests. Ever since the democratic platform of 1872 was promulgated I have stood squarely upon it, and done all in my power to promote the success of the party, as I believe this the best mode of promoting the public welfare. Prior to the war I never in my life voted any other than a democratic ticket. During the greater portion of my time since 1872 I have occupied the position of a private in the democratic ranks. I have considered every other democrat who was particic, and who was working earnestly for the success of the party, and for the public welfare, entitled to all the rights and privileges, and all the distinctions that I claimed for myself. It was my pride to contribute to the success of the party in the ranks to the extent of my ability.

In 1880 I was called to occupy a high official position. That position carried with it to some extent responsibility for the success of the party. If the United States senators, the governors and those placed in other, high official positions do not take the active and prominent part to which their positions assign them, and labor earnestly for the promotion of the party, they are set aside as inefficient, and the confidence of the party is withdrawn from them, and properly so. Then on the other hand if they assume the responsibilities to which their positions assign them and succeed well in sustaining the party, it seems to me it is no just cause of condemnation or rebuke.

Since I have occupied the position I have not undertaken in any illegatimate or improper manner to control popular sentiment, or to dictate to the democratic party. I have advocated fair conventions, in which the will of the people should be expressed, fair nominations, a free ballot and a fair count. When the democratic m

But if the official position assigned me made it

reason for the charge of bossism as applicable to myself.

But if the official position assigned me made it my duty to be very active and to some extent prominent, and if I would have been justly denounces as incompetent and inefficient if I had not done so; and it that position has attached to it responsibility for bad management: then it should also have attached to it the honor and credit due to good success. If this position be correct, and I think it will not be controverted, then my enemies do me overmuch honor when they accuse me of being the chief boss of the democratic party of Georgia. They also, when it suits their purpose, class my friend, Governor Colquit, as a boss. He, too, has been placed in a position where he was compelled to assume, to a considerable extent, the management of affairs in the party. The same rule should attach to him which should attach to all the others in such position; he should be condemned for his failures and have credit for his successes.

Recently it has suited the faultifinders to class Governor Stephens also as among the bosses. The same rule should apply to him.

What have been the results of this so called bos-ism in Georgia for the last few years? The credit of the state has been greatly elevated; the debt of the state has been materially diminished; the taxes of the people have been heavily reduced; the school fund of the state has been materially diminished; the taxes of the people have been heavily reduced; the school fund of the state has been materially diminished; the taxes of the people have been heavily reduced; the school fund of the state has been greatly increased for carrying forward the system to its legitimate results. The taxable property of the state has been greatly enlarged; the manufacturing interests have been almost doubled. The development of the mineral interests have been forwarded with rapid stride. The agricultural interests have not, since the war, been in as good condition. The mechanics were never better paid, and never found it easier but to the great mortification of others, who aspired to office and sought leadership, and who were not assigned to the position by the masses of the demo-cratic party, the people sustained him triumph-

ntly.

But let us come down to the last campaign. At But let us come down to the last campaign. At an early period the democratic masses of Georgia indicated in strong terms a preference for the great commoner, Alexander H. Stephens, who had devoted a long life to the service of Georgia, and the whole country, and who had been trimphant in every contest, and true in every trial. who had devoted a long life to the service of Georgia, and the whole country, and who had been triumphant in every contest, and true in every trial. As the campaign pregressed the sentiment grew among the masses of the people, with whom Governor Stephens has always been a great favorite until it overshadowed all the opposition made to it by very worthy gentlemen, who aspired to the place. Mr. Stephens was at his post of duty in Washington where he had been called by the people of the eighth district without distinction of party to represent them, and look after their interests. The primary assemblages in the different counties were never conducted more fairly. The democratic party rose up in its might and maisty, in the different counties of the state, and the people spokeout in tones that could not be misunderstood, their decided preference for Mr. Stephens for governor. The convention met; the opposition was officer, but the will of the people triumphed, and those who were unsuccessful and dissatisfied with the result at once cried bossism, and claimed that there had been a contract, or a trade of some sort between Mr. Stephens, Governor Colquitt senator and I to be re-elected to the position I now occupy. No allegation was ever more false or unfounded. There was not even a semblance of truth to sustain it. It was false in its promulgation. It was false in all its aspects, utterly devoid of truth. There was no such contract, and no such understanding. But the question was submitted to the people whether Mr. Stephens under these circumstances should be elected governor, and they spoke in tones commanding obedience and recorded the edict thus saith the democracy of Georgia, by over 62,000 majority. Not only so, but in almost every county and senatorial district in the state, democrats have a democratic governor, who commands the respect and admiration not only of the people of Georgia, but of the whole union and of the civilized world. You have a legislature overwhelmingly democratic, composed of honorable, Int

world. You have a legislature overwhelmingly democratic, composed of honorable, intelligent and talented representatives, ready to carry out the popular will.

Then if we look at the party aspects of the question, what democrat has a right to complan of the results? No one, unless he be a disappointed office seeker, or discontented person who finds fault with the result, only because it was an overwhelming party triumph in which he did not lead.

But what have been the fruits of the October election? The popular verdict was then rendered overwhelmingly in favor of the democratic party of Georgia; and on the seventh of the present month, when the congressional election was held, the crowning triumph was achieved; and Georgia today presents to the union, and to the civilized world, a proud, united, harmonious democratic delegation in congress. Her ten representatives are gentlemen of honorable and high cnaracter, prepared to do battle gallantly and ably for the rights and the interests et the state and the party. Whoever managed the campaign may justly point with pride to the result.

If I be the comef boss, which I do not claim, then I have a right to be proud of the results of my labor, and I have a right to expect the plaudit of "well done" from the democracy of Georgia.

The people of our state may well be proud of the financial results and the prosperity above mentioned. And the democracy of Georgia must be proud of the management that gave them in the general elections from fifty-five thousand to eighty thousand popular majority wherever we have met the enemies of democracy in party contest. They may well be proud that they have such a boss as Alexander H. Stephens for governor, such a democratic legislature as is now in session, and such a delegation in congress as has just been elected. If these are the results of bossism, I would be proud to be worthy to wear the title of the chief boss that produced them.

Do the people of Georgia desire to change these results? Do they believe, that by setting aside Go

that they would lead more wisely, a er results?
But if they lear that they might hazard maxing such an experiment, and that the for the next half a dozen years might no favorable as they have been in the past, the should reflect before they strike down Color pronounce a verdict against Stephens.
It is said the vapus man of the

It is said the yeung men of the state oug rally and put down the bosses. Any one will look over the names of the new congression will look over the names of the new congression members of the legislature and Judges later will look over the names of the new congression members of the legislature and Judges later bosses have dealt kindly with the them. I know there are men who profess to be too pure for this world, as at present populated, and as society is at present constituted and governed. Their practices are not as a produlated (1 speak not of their practices) and the should remain in dignified retirement, and make so effort to direct oppular attention to himself, in order to be placed in a position where he present methods practiced by mortals. They practices are not as other men, and the should remain in dignified retirement, and the solid proposition of the present methods practiced by mortals. They practice of the proposition of the present methods practiced by mortals. They practice of the proposition of the present methods practiced by mortals. They practice of the proposition of the present methods practiced by mortals. They practice of the proposition of the present methods of the present methods of the proposition of

THE NEW PENSION OFFICE.

WASHINGTON November 11 .- Work has begun on the new pension office and excavation for the foundation is now in a forward condition. The new building is located in the northern part of the udiciary square, just southeast of the old district ail. It will occupy a square, bounded by F and G and Fourth and Fifth streets, the south and Fourn and front four hundred feet long and front four hundred feet long and will be on building line of F street, running east will be about the building will be 200 will be on building line of F street, running east and west. The depth of the building will be 200 feet; height of main cornice will be seventy-five feet. The material prescribed by law is brick and metal, consequently fire-proof, roof and all. There will be a large central hall, surrounded by three stories of lofty rooms. Gen. Meigs, supervising architect, estimates the time for the completion of the building at two years.

KATE CLAXTON.

St Louis Man Arrested for Blackmailing the Ac-

St. Louis, November 11.—A man named Charles IcDonald, alias Joe Claxton, was arrested here to day for writing letters to Kate Claxton, the actress Rochester, N. Y., and other places, claiming to be her son and demanding money. Charles Ste be her son and demanding money. Charles Stevenson, husband of Kate Claxton, sent the letters here to Pat Short, treasurer of the Olympic theater, who piaced the matter in the hands of the police. The letters are all signed Joe Claxton, and one is addressed to "my dear mana Claxton." and is evidently written by an ignorant person. It is doubtful whether McDonald, who is known to the police, can be held for blackmailing. If not, he will be charged under the vagrancy clause.

A Long Canoe Ride. CINCINNATI, O., November 11-Dr. S. Kendall and wife, of St. Johnsburg, Vt., and Dr. C. A. Kneide, Schuylersville, N. Y., reached here to-day. by canoe, having left Lake George, August 19, going thence by water to Buffalo and thence to the Alleghany and down the Ohio. Mrs. Kendall will rearn home from here, but the others propose to continue their voyage to the Gulf and thence along the coast to New York, and up the Hudson to the starting point, which they hope to reach next August. They are the guests here of the Cincinnati

canoe club. Chasing a Matrimonial Association.

Washington, November 11.-The St. Elmo marriage association, of Knoxville, Tennessee, has consolidated with the Knoxville life and nuptial surance association, thus evading the notice served upon them by the post office department. show cause why their correspondence should not be thrown out of the mails. Similar notice has therefore been served upon the consolidated association This is the first case taken up by the de partment against the southern matrimonial insurance companies.

Bill Jones's Case.

Washington, November 11.—The case against Bill Jones for an assault on the late Charles J. Guiteau will be tried in the criminal court on Vednesday next. The court adjourned to-day out of respect to Clerk Middleton, deceased,

Fire With Loss of Life.

PETERSBURG, Va., November 11.-A few nights ago, in Lunenberg county, a log cabin occupied by a negro family of several persons was burned and allof the inmates burned to death. It is supposed the fire was incendiary.

LONDON, November 11 .- Bulletins from the bedside of Anthopy Trollope announce his condit improving.

OF THE HONORABLE POPE BAR-

sentative Hall, Thursday Night, November 9th.

Mr. DuBignon | Members of the General Asse bly, ladies and gentlemen: When it became known that the present legislature would fill by an election a vacancy in the senate of the United States it occurred to some of the younger members of the them to some consideration, that if among their number one could be found altogether worthy in himself of this high honor, one whose ability and experience in the public assurance and confidence to the owal of this high trust, one who could unite to

be towal of this high trust, one who could unite to the freshness the enthusiasm and vigor of youth, those elements which usually go with the lengthening shadows of life, or one in Georgia who possessed the ability to grasp and master those great questions that will present themselves and in which the south, at this particular time, has so vital an interest, that we would point the members of the general assembly to him, and in his behalf we would ask their favor and support. The choice was easily made. During the convention which formed the organic law under which we live, participating, and sustaining himself upon the floor in that convention with men whose names are household words in Georgia, he carried into the last legislature of this state a reputation that any man might evey, and he brought it out brillany man might envy, and he brought it out brilliant with new Inster. True and taithful in every relation of life, the able advocate, the safe counsellor, the wise legislator, the firm friend, the upright man, the Hon. Pope Barrow, from the county of Clarke, [Applause, Mr. Barrow-Fellow citizens of the senate and house of representative—Ladie, and wentlemen. A

ant. Barrow—Fellow citizens of the Schate and house of representative—Ladies and gentlemen: A few months ago there was lying at his home in this city, a patient sufferer in the relentless clutches of the great Destroyer. In the very centre of the highest arena of earthly effort he had been stricken. Scarcely conscious at first of the mortal nature of highest arena of earthly effort he had been stricken. Scarcely conscious at first of the mortal nature of the blow he remained at his post, and his towering for blow he remained at his post, and his towering form still moved among his peers. The fatal malady making rapid inroads upon his strength, he at last returned to his home, amid the scenes he loved so well, to await his summons. Through the long, weary months of suffering, his patient spirit, refined and purified, bowed to the supreme will, and with magnificent composure he awaited the setting of the sun of his life. Behind him was a career such as few men who have lived and figured upon this earth can look back to; crowned with triumph, radiant with, fame, and over which figured upon this earth can look back to; crowned with triumph, radiant with, fame, and over which even then the noontide splendor of his magnificent powers was shed. Before him were the lengthening shadows of the eternal night. As the past, with its joy, its splendor and its promise faded away before his weary eyes, weary even of pageants and triumphs, and this great world of action in which he had figured so conspicuously receded further and further away; through the opening gates of that other world he looked with firm, undoubting, steadfast gaze upon its unfolding glories. Contentdfast gaze upon its unfolding glories. Content-resigned, at peace with his God and his fellow-n, thus passed away the great spirit of Benjamin

Applause.]
emember him and think of him as I re-When Tremember him and think of him as I remember him in the plentitude of his great powers, sweeping everything before him with the resistless power of his eloquence, bewitching juries, swaying multitudes, enlightening the senate; and then when I reflect that those trumpets tones will never on earth again be heard in defence of the rights of Georgia; and when I look forward into the political future and see approxeing so near that conflict, so near that even now our cars may almost each the tread of its advancing hosts, that conflict for tread of its advancing hosts, that conflict which he seemed to have been formed and in which he would have reveled and conquered, and when I see the doubting multitude, the wavering policy, the faint hearts, I have exclaimed to myself when I have thought or Ben Hill,

"Oh! for the touch of a vanished hand,
The sound of a voice that is still!"

Anylanes, He way a sensity from Georgia and is

"On! for the touch of a vanished hand,
The sound of a voice that is still."
Applause. He was a senator from Georgia and is
dead. The solemn duty devoives upon you, gentiemen of the senate and house of representatives,
to fill this vacancy which exists in his unfinished
term, and also of filling the term which follows,
which he would have filled were he still alive. It
has been said that Georgia has no son who can now
go into the senate of the United States and adequately represent her. "Great men lived before
Agamemnon; great men lived after him;" and the
liberties of Greece were preserved and her renown
was heightened age after age, when Troy and its
war and its heroes had become a tradition and a
poem. Georgia, rich as she is in all material resources; rich as she is in all the elements of wealth,
is richer still in her sons, whose patriotism, and sources; rich as she is in all the elements of wealth, is richer still in her sons, whose patriotism, and whose courage, and whose ability will enable them to defend her honor and protect her interests in the senate of the United States, or wherever else they may be assailed, and it matters not by whom they may be assailed. [Applause.]

It has been said that so far as the un-

be assailed. [Applause.]
has been said that so far as the under term in the senate which it devolves upon expired term in the senate which it devolves upon you, gentlemen of the general assembly, to fill, is concerned, it is a very light matter. I have full, is concerned, it is a very light matter. I have understood that there is a disposition on the part of some, not however members of the general assembly, to treat it as an affair of very small moment. A greater mistake cannot be committed by this general assembly than to deal with this unexpired term as a matter that may be disposed of as a mere bagatelle, immaterial who may be put into it; and that there are no duties there, which will require the exercise of experience, of skill, of judgement; that those duties will only until the fourth of March that from now till the fourth of March and there is nothing that anybody cannot attend to; and the interests of Georgia will be safe. You will permit me, respectfully to call your attention to the fact that this unexpired

gia will be saile. For will permit me, respectively to call your attention to the fact that this unexpired term in the senate constitutes an entire session of congress. It is one-half the term, one-half of the entire term of a member of the house. If the senate of the United States were a Washington City parlor, in which nothing but mutual compliments and good will were exchanged between senders, it might be true that it was immaterial who might be sent to represent the state of deorgia in that senate. But, gentlemen of the general assembly, so far from the senate of the United States being such an amiable location surrounded by such pleasant circumstances, it is an arena and a battlefield upon which the bitterest enemies, the oidest foes and the most unrelenting enemies of the state of Georgia, under their most experienced leaders and with their very worst purposes, are arrayed to attack your

unrelenting enemies of the state of Georgia, under their most experienced leaders and with their very worst purposes, are arrayed to attack your rights. I say to you to night without the slightest fear of being misunderstood in speaking upon a question in which I am so directly conceraed.—I say to you to night that the place of senator from Georgia, is one which I feet this general as embly will deal with without any consideration of a personal nature to any man whatever. I say I feet confident that I can make that statement without any danger of being misunderstood, and without an imputation of making any reflections upon any gentleman whatever, that you will advance to the settlement of this question with an eye single alone to the interests of Georgia. And I would say this in order that my position when I make that remark, may be clearly understood, and that I make no discrimination or insinuation, or intend it in any invidious light whatever, speaking for myself, then in order to be plain and in order to add all the emphatis that the occasion requires, to the assertion that you are dealing with a matter of the very graves importance. Speaking for myself, I say and I say it to you from a heart that knows not how to deceive, that I will see my fondest ambition perish forever before I in this matter will stand one hour in the way of the welfare of Georgia. [Applause.]

hour in the way of the welfare of Georgia. [Applause.]
Now what enemy is this that I allude to? In what danger are you, the people of Georgia, as to your rights, and your interests? What enemy is it that is to be confronted there and from whom attacks are feared. The answer will spring to the lip of every one present. It is the old enemy of the south! It is the unrelenting enemy of the south; it is the national republican party. Twenty-two years ago on day before yesterday, this party was ushered into power by the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency of the United States by a minority of the popular votes. Under the complicated but well guarded forms for the election of president and vice-president of our constitution, minority of the popular votes. Order the complicated but well guarded forms for the election of president and vice-president of our constitution, he was elected, and lawfully elected by a minority vote. Once since that time this thing has been repeated, and once again since that time this party has been perpetuated in power, not only by a president that was not elected by a majority of the popular vote, but by seating a president who was not elected at all. Twenty-two years of absolute control of the offices of this government, of the revenues of this government, of the patronage of this government, and the power which was exercised during that time over the southern states, whatever may have been the oliginal character of the republican party, have transformed it. This enemy wnich is to be met and folied or defeated by your representative in the evenly balanced senate: I say twenty-two years of such power has transformed that party whatever may have been its original character, whatever may have been its original purpose, into the most corrupt dishonest and tyrannical organization of which the history of modern times been its original character, whatever may have been its original purpose, into the most corrupt dishonest and tyrannical organization of which the history of modern times furnishes any instance. I said they were corrupt; that they were dishonest; that they were tyrannical. Why, what do we see going on now? What do we know to be in existence this night, while I am speaking to you, preparatory to the great struggle that will be entered into during the next session of congress? Why, the newspapers are full of the Jay Hubbell fund. The newspapers are full of the Jay Hubbell fund. Chaplause. I had you have read it and I have seen it. Did you ever stop for a moment, as an American citizen, to consider the real significance of that movement by the re-ublicans? It is a new movement. It is their very test departure from the paths of political rectified. What is it and what does it signify? What oes it portend to you and to me? And that is the nestion for us to consider to night in this matter. Is accollection made through a campaign commit-

tee of the republican party from all the office-holders of the United States. It is an assessment upon the salaries of the office-holders of the United States — the federal office holders. It is in some cases two per cent, in some cases more and in some cases less. But wherever there is a salaried officer of the United States, it matters not whether he be in a state or in a territory, it is not confined to Washington city; this fund is an assessment upon his salary. And now, what is it to be done for? Think of it! You call yourselves free; you say this a government of the people, and by the people and for the people and you love to think so. This fund that is being raised swells to proportions, moneyed contributions from states and territories and from these officers who number ten and hundreds of theusands, swell up to an amount of money that will control the destinies of any nation upon this earth when used as it is being used in Washington. What is the object of it and what use do they put it to? Who are they that are doing it? It is used, fellow citizens, collected openly, notoriously, in the broad, open suninght, under the constitution, for the express purpose of controlling elections. The old idea under which you and I were brought up, was that the office holders were the servants of the people that a man appointed to office, instead of being master and having any right to control the people that a man appointed to office, instead of being master and having any right to control the people in that in the office holders should succeed himself or not; that the people were the masters and that the office holders should have nothing to say whether he should succeed himself or whether somebody else should be promoted But I tell you under the manipulation of this party; under this use of money realized by those collections they are turning this government into a government of officeholders. Twenty-five years ago, yes, less than twenty-five years ago, a collection of money to be used for campaign purposes by any

But this is only one of the many. I know there re honest republicans. I am speaking of the coar-But this is only one of the many. I know there are honest republicans. I am speaking of the crearacter of the republican party, its objects, its purposes and its methods. In looking back over its past history there are facts, there are comfessed facts, there are public and well understood and well recognized acts of the republican party which the indignation of this country will never its high enough to sink to their proper level of infamy. Look at the public lands, a domain that belonged to you and to me and to the people of this country, which did not belong to the government; which the government of the United States held, held only as a sacred trust for the benefit of the actual settlers. They have given away almost all of it, they have given away an empire of it; absolutely donated it to railroad corporations without consideration and without warrant of law or of the constitution. They have given it to several different corporations, nearly two hundred milions of acres; enough land to make five or six consideration and without warrant of law or of the constitution. They have given it to several different corporations, nearly two hundred millions of acres; enough land to make five or six states as large as the state of Georgia, that belonged to you. Take a settler from Georgia, take a hardy pioneer who is a citizen of the United States. He wants to seek a home in the west. He wants to hunt for fresh lands and a new country. He knows that the United States holds a public domain these subject to preemption rights to actual settlers, free of cost except the fees for the entry. He takes his household goods, his wife and his children, and his wagon, and goes to reaca this, ublic domain which is his and yours and mine, as citizens of the United States. What does he find? That the railroad corporation, the Atlantic and Pacific, or the Northern Pacific, or the Union Pacific, or some other Pacific has a grant of twenty or forty or fifty millions of acres, and what do they do? They turn right around and sell to this man who is an actual settler and a citizen of the United States, who has a constitutional right to go and take up that land under the pre-emption law, these railroad corporations to which it has been donated by the republican party, turn around and sell him his own land at from five to ten dollars per acre, thus forcing the citizen to buy his own property, the poor man to buy his own property from a corporation at the own they have donated and sell him his own land at from five to ten dollars per acre, thus forcing the citizen to buy his own property, the poor man to buy his own property from a corporation to whom they have donated it. And every single man who aided in enacting that in famous legislation had sworn upon the holy evangelists of Almighty God that he would defend and support the constitution of the United States that was violated when he did it. [Applause.] Why, they gave to one of the roads and senough to sell and pay all the expenses of building the road and left them two millions ed dollars over which went into Wall street. And every single man that went into that country to settle had to go to the railroad and buy his own land, and pay for land he had a right to take under the preemption laws. It is a wonder; it amazes me, to hear so little of this shameless act of robbery. It was a robbery, pure and simple, of the poor people, not of a rank, not of rich corporations, a robbery of the pioneer, the actual settler, the frontiersman, the man who goes upon the very outposts of civilization with his rife in one hand and his plow in the other, carrying the standard of civilization. These were

Now, a party that is capable of such wrongs; that is capable of such outrages and that are now mustering their forces, now recruiting their ranks; that are forcing the definquent and the straggler into the position for the contest to take place in the next session of congress, for them to be dealt with as it. ssion of congress, for them to be dealt wit by war cooing doves, gentle maids or lends is madness indeed.

You have got nothing to expect at their hands except tyranny and oppression! What sort of tyran, y are they capable of? What sort of treatment would this party inflict upon Georgia if it were necessary! How easy it is for us to forget the past.

Think of Louisiana! If it should become necessary to the purpose and objects and interests of this devicement party for the state of Georgia to be better the purpose. Think of Louisiana! If it should become necessary to the purpose and objects and interests of this dominant party for the state of deorgia to be treated as Louisiana was, the state of Georgia would be so treated. I do not suppose the sun in his course around the globe shines upon a more charming and beautiful spot than the state of Louisiana. It was the garden of the south. It is the delta of the Mississippi river. Every single foot of land almost, within the boundaries of that state is fertile—and improved. Her people were prosperous; they were arising from the results of the war with a rapidity which excited envy and cupielty of others. They were reconstructing their state government; they elected a legislature; they elected a governor, and the governor was legalty installed as much so under the constitution of the United States, and the laws and constitution of the United States, and the laws and constitution of the state of Louisiana, as the venerable gentleman that was installed here on Saturday, and the legislature that was elected, was just as much the legal legislature of the state of Louisiana, as you gentleman tonight are the legally elected legislature of the state of coorgia. It became necessary in order to control matters at Washington, and to keep the party in power in congress, as well as at the other end of the avenue, that that state government should be trol matters at Washington, and to keep the party in power in congress, as well as at the other end of the avenue, that that state government should be done away with. It was not tamely submitted to. The people of Louislana knew that they had rights, and they tried to maintain them. This republican party subverted that state government by bayonets, dispersed the legislature, deposed the governor, and erected in the place of this lawful and constitutional government of Louisiana a fraudulent concern of their own, wnich they named the state government of Louisiana, and which was upheld by bayonets. They laid waste some of the fairest portions of that state; they caused the streets of New Orleans to run red with some of the best blood of its citizens, All this was done not to right any wrongs that existed in Louisiana; but onlyand solely to preserve republican supremacy at Wash-

any wrongs that existed in Louisiana; but only and solely to preserve republican supremacy at Washington and in the senate of the United States. It is enough to make one's blood boil at this late day to repeat the details of that Louisiana outrage, and to think that a similar emergency may bring a similar fate upon another southern state. The blackest page upon the history of the republican party is that Louisiana outrage. There was no excuse for it; there was no extenuation for it; there was no pology for it. It was never tsuccessfully defended in congress, in the press or upon the hustings. Even the men guilty of it, never pretended to justify it. Time cannot soften it: silence cannot drown it. The waters of oblivion will never rise high enough to cover it and to hide it. All the wealth that rapacity may accumulate and all the power that tyranny may grasp will late and all the power that tyranny may grasp will never suffice to roll this rock of infamy from their door. [Applause.]

never suffice to foll this rock of infamy from their door. [Applause.]

I pass now to a different aspect of this party. What are they doing now? What have they now immediately in store for us? Ever since the year 1824, they have had a cunningly devised and ingenious scheme by which a large proportion of the revenues of this country were collected from one section of the country, and paid out in the other. They call it a "tarift" [Applause.] It took its origin not in that quarter of the union that derives now its principal benefits from it. Mr. Webster opposed it when it first originated because the people of New England then were a scafaring people, and dealt in ships and commerce, and he thought it was put upon the country as a policy; and put upon the country as a g.eat many other measures are put upon the country as a policy; and put upon the country as a policy; and put upon the country as a g.eat many other measures are put upon the country as a compromise to protect slavery, the New England people as he stated in his speech of 1828, accommodated themselves to the circumstances around them. They saw manufacturing would be profitable and went into it and invested money in it and accommodated then. Selves to the existing state of things as established by law and grew with its

growth and strengthened with its strength until it has reached its present proportions.

But they say, how does the present tariff affect what can be done? How can we be relieved? There is no question in my humble judgment connected with modern politics that touched us so directly, so immediately, so frequently and so disastrously as this very question of the tariff and the present tariff at that. And why? For the simple reason that as it is at present organized it collects more than one-half of the revenue that is raised by import duties out of articles of necessity and the present congress has inaugurated a policy that are consumed largely in the south and paid for by your cotton crop. And I can show it to you. The crop of American cotton each year, suppose we say, is worth two hundred millions—it is not far from that. Two hundred to two hundred and fifty millions of dollars that are annually produced. Are you paid for it in money? No. The return that comes to the southern farmer—and I speak now particularly to you gentlemen who are farmers and interested in this question—the return that comes to the southern farmer—and I speak now particularly to you gentlemen who are farmers and interested in this question—the return that comes to the southern farmer—and I speak now particularly to you gentlemen who are farmers and interested in this question—the return that comes to the southern farmer—and I speak now particularly to you gentlemen who are farmers and interested in this question—the return that comes to the southern farmer—and I speak now particularly to you gentlemen who are farmers and interested in this question—the return that commes to the southern farmer—and I speak now particularly to you gentlemen who are farmers and interested in this question—the return that commission will not be worth the paper upon which its report will be written. [Applause.] The whole thing was a mistake. Congress ought to have dealt directly upon, and practically with this problem and settled it without the intervention of a The crop of American cotton is not paid for in money. In what is it paid? It is paid by the exchange of northern manufactured goods for our cotton. And why of I say that? For the plain and simple reason as everybody knows who has had anything to do with the dealings of Atlanta, or Augusta, or Columbus, or any other Georgia town, or sonthern town, with New York that just as soon as the crop is gone the balance of trade and exchange is in favor of New York at once. This is because the whole cotton crop is not sufficient to pay the debt to New York, and money is needed there instead of here. But how does it hurt us? Upon every one of these things you buy in exchange for your cotton there is a duty of from forty to sixty per cent. and eighty per cent. which is added to the price when you buy; and there is nothing added to the price of your cotton which you seli. One of the farmers in Georgia takes his cotton to the gin and has it ginned and packed, he carries it to town and sells it to his factor and takes his more and goes up town, and everything he carries it to town and sells it to his factor and take carries it to town and sens it to his actor and takes his money and goes up town, and everything he buys is taxed from forty to sixty per cent. He goes to buy his hat; there is a duty on that. He buys cotton goods made perhaps out of his own cotton: there is a duty on that too. He goes then to buy his woolen goods for his wife and children and there is from forty-eight to fifty-eight per cent. his woolen goods for his wife and children and there is from forty-eight to fity-eight per cent. bounty upon that in the way of duties. He goes into a hardware store to replenish his farming utensils. His trace chain, or bar iron, or his hammer or nails, everything he wants to buy upon the face of the earth that is used on the farm, or needed on the farm, upon every single article there is a duty of 47 to 67 per ce. to fevery dollar of it. Do you not perceive that these people who receive this added price, and who are paying you in iron, paying you in cotton goods, woolen goods, and in everything else that they manufacture, and which is protected by the government, are getting your cotton and paying, you at the same time with goods upon which this per cent is added? How can you keep up in this race of the states? Is it any wonder when two hundred to two hundred and fifty millions of dollars a year go from the south to the north in the shape of the cotton crop, and two hundred and fifty millions of manufactured goods come from the north every year to pay for the cotton crop, and out of that which thus comes back, there is sixt; or seventy millions of tax paid by you in order to enable that manufacturer to keep up his business, is it any wonder. It say, that they grow richer, and ryou grow poorer? Is it any wonder that when a man reaches Masson and Dixon's line Is SIXT of sevenly limitors of tax parts by your incorder to enable that manufacturer to keep up his business, is it any wonder, I say, that they grow richer, and tyou grow poorer? Is it any wonder that when a man reaches Mason and Dixon's line on his way from Atlanta to Boston or Chicago, or from the south into the north anywhere, is it any wonder that when he crosses that line and reaches the side that is protected and leaves the side that is protected and leaves the side that is robbed, that he sees a change in the appearance of the country which makes him almost think he is in a foreign land. Smiling villages upon every hand; Not a railroad train that you can ride on through that country but shows you almost a sticession of rich, prosperous cities, from every one of which the smoke from some kind of furnace or factory rises to heaven, every one of which is supported and protected by the government under which you live and every one of which is manufacturing some kind of an article to exchange for your cotton. It bears, therefore, I say, upon you particularly. What sort of articles do they tax? Last year one hundred and ninety-two million dollars was raised in revenue by the import duties. Out of that more than one half was collected on articles of prime necessity: sugar, molasses, cotton, woolen goods and iron; things that are especially used by the poor and things that are especially used by the poor and things that are especially used by the poor and eafer another have been yielded to so far and each concession has but tempted them to make fresh demands, so far as to make an attempt to put an additional duty upon iron ties. Now every single bale of cotton that is wrapped up in them has already a tax of thirty-five per cent. upon it, and yet they seek to double it.

But it it is said that all these were fair and plausi-

ready a tax of thirty-ne per cent. upon it, and yet they seek to double it.

But it is said that all these were fair and plausible ideas twenty years ago when we were essentially and peculiarly an agricultural people. When we owned our slaves, when we cared nothing about manufacturing that it did very well to talk that way; but now everything is different they say, and there are some even in our own midst who would persuade you that it is your interest now and to the interest of the people of Georgia, essentially an agricultural people as you are, and cotton raisers as you are, some who would persuade you that it is your interest now to have a protective tariff; and that this thing instead of being revised and corrected, ought to be added to and enlarged. They say look at New England! Look at her prosperity; look at her wealth; look how plenty and peace and wealth reign within her borders, and how her coffers are overflowing so that she can lend money to the peowing so that she can lend money to the peo-he south at four and five per cent. It was manufacturing interests. Right here is the greatest fallacy about the tariff. It is true, literally true, that New England was made rich and prosperous by the tariff, but at whose expense was it done? Was it done at the expense of the people of New England? At the expense of the manufacturers or the people of the middle states? Ah! no. The money that has made New England rich and prosperous through her protected industries was the money that came out of you and out of the west. They had a market outside of New England. They did not sell their goods to their own people. They were sent to come out of you and out of the weather than made Keel Earth and the west and a chain of the west. They had a market outside of New England. They did not sell their goods to their own people. They were sent to the south and exchanged for your cotton crop, and sent to the west and exchanged for the grain crop. They had the ability, the enterprise, the money to bounty and tax upon them, which increased the price. And they had the foreign market, I do not mean outside of the United States; I mean in other sections of the United States; I mean in other sections of the United States, which they preyed upon and got rich out of. That is the reason why a protective tariff and duty may have nade New England the protective tariff and duty may have nade New England the States, which they preyed upon and got of the activation in the manufacturing in the content of the manufacturing in the content of the serioul turn around and sell these goods to New England, to the west or to the east, I might say let it come; but we cannot. What would be the result? They say we would build up a country, we might, but it would be at the expense of all the country that lies between Athens and Augusta, and between Athens and Columbus. In other words, the few thousand who are engaged in serioultring in Georgia would be made rich at the expense of the manufacturing and between Athens and Columbus. In other words, the few thousand who are engaged in serioultring in Georgia would be made rich at the expense of all the country that lies between Athens and Augusta, and believed Augusta, and believed and the serious development of the protective an afford to have a protective tariff, but wherever one portion of a country engaged altogether in manufacturing and selling its manufacturing to the protective tariff, and that the Lowell factory cannot. (Applause). They see it; they know it; they realize it; they know they are an exotic: they know that we have not always know, but what we now know that we can live and thrive and thrive and prosper without

The whole his report with be written. [Applause The whole thing was a mistake. Congress ought; have revised the tariff itself. It ought to have dea directly upon, and practically with this problet and settled it without the intervention of a commission. It was a mistake in my judgment to have ever raised this commission. It was a mistake the

have revised the tariff itself. It ought to have dealt directly upon, and practically with this problem and settled it without the intervention of a commission. It was a mistake in my judgment 'o have ever raised this commission. It was a mistake to send it upon its winding way throughout this country collecting the statistics they are collecting. When that report is made to congress, when this mass of facts is read before the senate and the house of representatives when congress comes to act, no attention will be paid to it. It will be set aside and will go for nought, and they will take up the question right where they left it off when they appointed that commission.

These now are some of the questions, some of the practical questions. They are some of the vital questions as I view it, with which your representative both in the senate and in the house will have to deal during the next session of congress. I do not pretend to say to you that I stand before you to night as the representative of the state of Georgia or as the man before whom all others ought to stand aside. I do not pretend to pass any judgment upon my own qualifications. I am not a volunteer. I am not a volunteer in this candidacy. I am not a volunteer in this candidacy in the state of senatorial name to give me strength. I do not bring, into this contest any powerful alliances; I have no outside influences to assist me; I have no outside influences to to see a candidate for office; and when I say that I have entered into no thing, I admit, into this contest my buman being that the sum wi

THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

he Condition of the Crops as Reported to the Agri-

eultural Department.
WASHINGTON, November 11.—November corn re port of the department of agriculture is of similar enor with the preceding returns. Planting was later and replanting more general than for several years. The prospect up to July first was discouragng, causing a sharp rise in the valuer of grain and meals. Since that date the season has been steadily favorable to growth and ripening, and the deferred frosts have made the growing period of fully average length. The present returns of yield make the general average close to twenty-five bushels per the general average close to twenty-five busness per acre, which is under the medium yield. This yield per acre on an acreage between sixty-five and sixty-six millions make an aggregate nearly of 1,650,000,000 bushels. Its distribution in round numbers is: New England seven million bushels; New York, 21; New Jersey' 10; Pennsylvania, 41; Delaware, 4; Maryland, 17; Viginia, 35; North Carolina, 36; south Carolina, 16; Georgia, 32; Florida, 4; Alabama, 25; Mississippi, 25; Louisiana, 12; Texas, 64; Arkansas, 45; Tennessee, 69; West Virginia, 13; Kentucky, 78; Ohio, 82; Michigan, 30; Indiana, 99; Illinois, 209; Wisconsin, 32; Minnesota, 32; Missouri, 184; Kansas, 157; Nebraska, 81. The quality of the crop is superior throughout the south. It falls below the standard 100 in only eighteen states and territories, only one point below in Michigan, two in Ohio, three in Nevada, five in Indiana, Vermont and Utah, six in New Jersey, eight in Colorado, nine in New York, ten in 8hode Island and New Mexico, 15 in New Hampshire and Iowa, sixteen in Dakota, 18 in Minnesota and twenty-two in Wisconsin. Some of the correspondents deem it too early for an accurate estimate and think the outcome will be better determined by the December products have been lower and it is not probable that the crop exceeds above figures. acre, which is under the medium yield. This

BLAINE'S BASHFULNESS. He Will Not Run for the Presidency-The Return From the Elections.

Boston, November 11.—Secretary Blaine said to a bersonal friend yesterday: "I wish it distinctly nde stood that I am not a candidate for the presi dency or any other political office, and nothing an induce me to become such."

an induce me to become such."

RICHMOND, November 11—Corrected returns rom the counties of the first district are official except one, show that Garrison, democrat, is elected over Mayo, coalitionist, by 35 majority. It is reported here that official figures from the seventh district will so change the result there that O'Farrell's, democrat, election over Paul, coalitionst, is assured.

RALEIGH, N. C., November 11.—Poole's election in he first district is conceded by the democrats. The lection in the 7th district is still in doubt. Bennett, lemocrat, election as congressman at large is confi-lently claimed by the democrats who estimates hi-najority at 1,000 or more.

majority at 1,000 or more.

PHILABELPHIA, November II.—The official vote from all the counties in the state except Philadelphia, Alleghany, Sullivan and Wyoming shows a plurality for Pattison, 30,630. These figures are based on the official returns from the four counties named. The legislature shows a democratic majority of fifteen on a joint ballot.

FURBUA NEW November II.—A full count of the

EUREKA, Nev., November 11.—A full count of the state shows the election of Cassiday, democrat, for congress, and Adams, democrat, for governor. The legislature is a tie on joint ballot. Sr. Paul, Minn., November 11.—It is reported that Brieman, Ames and Barnum, democratic can-cidates in the first, fourth and fifth districts, will contest the elections on the ground of alleged

THE BIERDSTADT PLACE. The Artist's Beautiful Home on the Hudson De

NEW YORK, November 11.—The Bierstadt place at Irwinton, on the Hudson, owned by Albert Bier tadt, the artist, which was destroyed by fire yester day morning, is supposed to have started in the chimney flues. Henry T. Chapman, Jr., member of the New York cotton exchange, and his family occupied the Bierstadt mansion during the past casen, and yesterday morning returned to their nome in Brooklyn. Chapman was greatly as tonished this morning when he received a dispach saying the elegant residence from which he had departed was in ruins. The building cost\$100,000; the studio was 75 by 50 with a ceiling 35 feet high, and was situated in the rear of the second story. All the rooms were spacious. The interior was finished in hard woods. Large Turkish mats took the place of carpets. The furniture was costly. Nearly every room contained from three to ten valuable pictures of iamous artists. In the library wars two returns of the Vocamite Valuable pictures of the Vocamite Valuable pictur three to ten valuable pictures of iamous artists. In the library were two pictures of the Yosemite Valley, valued at \$10,000 each. The house was filled with many valuable trophies and curiosities which Eierdstadt had collected in Yosemite Valley, and elsewhere. So far as known, these valuable relics and furniture were totally destroyed. The furniture itself was probably worth \$10,000, and pictures and curiosities estimated to have been worth nearly \$100,000 more.

Special to The Constitution. MONTREAL, November 11 .- The French liberal papers here are furious over the appointment of Hon. Mr. Wurtele by President Grevy, as an officer of the Legion of Honer. They say he is of German descent and gave a dinner to celebrate the anniversary of Sedan.

Yellow Fever in Havans HAVANA, November 11 .- There were fourteen deaths from yellow fever during the week

BOSSISM IN GEORGIA.

WHAT SENATOR JOSEPH E. BROWN HAS TO SAY ON IT.

he Responsibilities of Public Men for Su Well as for Failure-Who are the Bosses in orgia?-The Result of the.r Work-The Party's Continued Prosperity.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: There is a small class of politicians in Georgia, very honorable and clever entlemen, whose principal political stock in trade seems to be the cry of bossism. The people, neither n the convention nor at the ballot box, have called some of them to official positions when they have thought themselves entitled to occupy them. people have preferred others and they have been lispleased at the results of their efforts in seeking position. They have become somewhat embittered and are at times rather intemperate in their expres sions; and as there seems to be but little else to find with, they declaim rather lently against the bosses, who they say control the democratic party of Georgia, and as it has long been convenient for certain classes of political aspirants in the state (to place upon my shoulders the blame of whatever occurs that they are not satisfied with, they have thought proper in most of their publica-tions and speeches to assign me to the position of chief boss.

chief boss.

Now, Messrs. Editors, if I have bossed the democratic party I am not aware of it. I have at all times attempted to stand by the rights of the people of the state, and to do al. in my power to promote their best interests. Ever since the democratic platform of 1872 was promulgated I have stood squarely upon it, and done all in my power to promote the success of the party, as I believe this the best mode of promoting the public welfare. Prior to the war 1 never in my life voted any other than a democratic ticket. During the greater portion of my time since 1872 I have occupied the position of a private in the democratic ranks. I have considered every other democrat who was patriotic, and who was working earnestly for the success of the party, and for the public welfare, entitled to all the rights and privileges, and all the distinctions that I claimed for myself. It was my pride to contribute to the success of the party in the ranks to the extent of my ability.

In 1880 I was called to occupy a high official position. That position carried with it to some extent responsibility for the success of the party. If the United States senators, the governors and those placed in other high official positions do not take the active and prominent part to which their positions assign them, and labor earnestly for the promotion of the party, they are set aside as inefficient, and the confidence of the party is withdrawn from them, and properly so. Then on the other hand if they assume the responsibilities to which their positions assign them and succeed well in sustaining the party, it seems to me it is no just cause of condemnation or rebuke. Now, Messrs. Editors, if I have bossed the demo

party, it seems to me it is no just cause of condem-nation or rebuke.

Since I have occupied the position I have not un-dertaken in any illegitimate or improper manner to control popular sentiment, or to dictate to the democratic party. I have advocated fair conven-tions, in which the will of the people should be ex-pressed, fair nominations, a free ballot and a fair count. When the democratic masses have risen up in their might and acted I have gone with them and done all in my power to carry out their wishes, and to secure the triumph of their principles. I am not therefore aware of any just reason for the charge of bossism as applicable to myself.

But if the official position assigned me made it my duty to be very active and to some extent prominent, and if I would, have been justly denounces as incompetent and inefficient if I had not done so and if I that position has attached to it responsibility for bad management: then it should also have attached to it the honor and credit due to good suc-

tached to if the honor and credit due to good suc-cess. If this position be correct and I hink it will not be controverted, then my enemies do me overmuch honor when they accuse me of being the chief boss of the democratic party of Georgia. They also, when it suits their purpose, class my friend, Governor Colquitt, as a boss. He, too, has been placed in a position where he was compelled to assume, to a considerable extent, the management of affairs in the party. The same rule should attach to him which should attach to all the others in such position: he should be condemned

management of affairs in the party. The same rule should attach to him which should attach to all the others in such position; he should be condemned for his failures and have credit for his successes.

Recently it has suited the faultfinders to class Governor Stephens also as among the bosses. The same rule should apply to him.

What have been the results of this so called bossism in Georgia for the last few years? The credit of the state has been greatly elevated; the debt of the state has been materially diminished; the taxes of the people have been heavily reduced; the school fund of the state has been largely increased; a new stimulant has been given to the education of the masses, and the means have been greatly increased for carrying forward the system to its legitimate results. The taxable property of the state has been greatly enlarged; the manufacturing interests have been almost doubled. The development of the mineral interests have been forwarded with rapid stride. The agricultural interests have not, since the war, been in as good condition. The mechanics were never better paid, and never found it easier to get-profitable employment. In a word the prosperity of the state has been restored to a semanter by the state has been greatly enlarged.

in as good condition. The mechanics were never better paid, and never found it easier to get-profitable employment. In a word the prosperity of the state has been restored to a remarkable extent, and the outlook before us is most encouraging. How does the matter s and politically? If Governor Colquitt and Governor Stephens and myself are bosses, and if I am the chief boss, then the democratic party had a right to hold us responsible for the maintenance of the integrity, and for the security of the triumph of the party in its different struggles. What are the results? Colquitt was first elected governor by a majority of over \$0,000. He was re-elected in one of the hottest contests ever known in Georgia by over 55,000 majority. The cry of bossism was then raised, and he was arraigned in the bitterest terms, both personally and politically but to the great mortification of others, who aspired to office and sought leadership, and who were not assigned to the position by the masses of the democratic party, the people sustained him triumphantly, the people down to the last expression.

to office and sought leadership, and who were not assigned to the position by the masses of the democratic parry, the people sustained him triumphantly.

But let us come down to the last campaign. At an early period the democratic masses of Georgia indicated in strong terms a preference for the great commoner, Alexander H. Stephens, who had devoted a long life to the service of Georgia, and the whole country, and who had been triumphant in every contest, and true in every trial As the campaign pregressed the sentiment grew among the masses of the people, with whom Governor Stephens has always been a great favorite, until it overshadowed all the opposition made to it by very worthy gentlemen, who aspired to the place. Mr. Stephens was at his post of duty in Washington where he had been called by the people of the eighth district without distinction of party to represent them, and look after their interests. The primary assemblages in the different counties were never conducted more fairly. The democratic party rose up in its might and majesty in the different counties of the state, and the people spoke out in tones that could not be misunderstood, their decided preference for Mr. stephens for governor. The convention met: the opposition was bitter, but the will of the people triumphed, and those who were unsuccessful and dissatisfied with the result at once cried bossism, and claimed that there had been a contract, or a trade of some sort between Mr. Stephens, Governor Colquit senator and I to be re-elected to the position I now occupy. No allegation was ever more false or unfounded. There was not even a semblance of truth to sustain it. It was false in its conception and false in its promulgation. It was false in all its aspects, atterly devoid of tru h. There was no sucn contract, and no such understanding. But the question was submitted to the people whether Mr. Stephens under these circumstances should be elected to represent the people. You have a democratic governor, who commands the respect and admiration

and admiration not only of the people of Georgia, but of the whole union and of the civilized world. You have a legislature overwhelmingly democratic, composed of honorable, intelligent and talented representatives, ready to carry out the popular will.

Then if we look at the party aspects of the question, what democrat has a right to complain of the results? No one, unless he be a disappointed office seeker, or discontented person who finds fault with the result, only because it was an overwhelming party triumph in which ne did not lead.

But what have been the fruits of the October election? The popular verdict was then rendered overwhelmingly in favor of the democratic party of Georgia; and on the seventh of the present month, when the congressional election was held, the crowning triumph was achieved; and Georgia to day presents to the union, and to the civilized world, a proud, united, harmonious democratic delegation in congress. Her ten representatives are gentlemen of honorable and high cnaracter, prepared to do battle gallantly and ably for the rights and the interests et the state and the party. Whoever manage? the campaign may justly point with pride to the result.

If I be the chief boss, which I do not claim, then I have a right to be proud of the results of my labor, and I have a right to expect the plaudit of "well done" from the democracy of Georgia.

The people of our state may well be proud of the financial results and the prosperity above mentioned. And the democracy of Georgia must be proud of the management that gave them in the general elections from fifty-five thousand to eighty thousand popular majority wherever we have met the enemies of democracy in party contest. They may well be proud that they have such a boss as Alexander H. Stephens for governor, such a democratic legislature as is now in session, and such a delegation in congress as has just been elected. If these are the results of bossism, I would be proud to be worthy to wear the title of the chief boss that produced them.

Do

that they would lead more wisely, a er results?

But if they lear that they might lazar maxing such an experiment, and that the for the acts half a dozent years might in for the acts half a dozent years might in the past, the should select they have been in the past, the should select they have been in the past, the should select they have been in the past, the should select they have been in the past, the should select they have been in the past, the should select they will look over the names of the new congression members of the legislature and judges latest elected, will I think readily coulded that the bosses have dealt kindly with they called the bosses have dealt kindly with they called the bosses have dealt kindly with they they have been them. I know there are men who profess to be too pure for this world, as at present populated, and as society is at present constituted and governed, Their doctrine as proclaimed (I speak not of their practices), is that the office should seek the man; that he should remain in dignified refirement, and make no effort to direct oppular attention to himself, in order to be placed in a position where he thinks he may be useful. They condemn the present methods practiced by mortals. They prate indirectly of their own purity and thank God they are not as other men. They deny the propriety canvassing for public positions, while they every occasion in popular assemblies at legislative bodies accompanied by a che to conduct the applause, to exhibit the office seekers making popular harans, their own purity, their superior methods, short comings of others. While they arrais cratic leaders, and condemn democratic me they have not a word of rebuke for the corru and malpractice of republican administration the ostrich hides only its head, and fancies if whole body is concealed, they attempt to hide purposes by a declaration of their superior per purity and dignity, virtually declaring them too pure to seek office, while they resort to artifice and to every method which they think

that I have used unfair or illegal means to secure the success either of myself or of my party, as utter-ly unfounded and maliciously false. I have some-limes accepted office that I did not desire when the subject was first canvassed, but when I made up-my mind to become a candidate for an office I never report the place, but would accept it if tendered to me. that I not desired it I would not have run for it, and I have never found it necessary to atternot to

Had I not desired it I would not have run for it, and I have never found it necessary to attempt to deceive the voters by such insincere assertions.

I have been severely criticised because I expressed myself in favor of the election of Governor Colquit to the United States senate. I have always believed I had the same right to my preference that each and every other citizen of Georgia possesses, and I have never seen any good reason why I should not have the same privilege of expressing my preferences that other citizens nave. Without disparagement to others, I do not hesitate to say that I favor Governor Colquit't s election because I believe he is better qualified for the position than any one of the candidates opposed to him, or who is likely to permit his name to be used against him. By his just and liberal administration of the affairs of the state, he has produced an impression all over of the state, he has produced an impression all over the north that he has dealt justly and fairly alike the north that he has dealt justly and fairly alike with all persons, parties, races and colors. He is well and most favorably known over the north, and I believe his voice would be potent in the senate on account of his high character, his ability and his wise, able and just administration. Believing this, I have felt that it was my duty, when asked the question, to say that, in my opinion, he was the proper person to fill the place I have not attempted to control the vote of an member of the general assembly. While I have not concealed my opinions—on this subject, and have fairly expressed them when they were asked for or desired, I have certainly used no unfair means to influence the election. I have done what every official, and every private citizen has a right to do; I have expressed freely my opinions. If any member of the general assembly should have conto do; I have expressed freely my opinions. If any member of the general assembly should have confidence in my judgment aided by my practical experience, and should be influenced by my opinions. I trust he will see in the end that he has been neither misled nor deceived. I beg your pardon, Messrs. Editors, for occupying so much of your space, but I have felt it my duty to myself and to others, to make this statement.

JOSEPH. E. BBOWN.

JOSEPH. E. BBOWN THE NEW PENSION OFFICE.

Begun.
Washington November 11.-Work has begun on the new pension office and excavation for the foundation is now in a forward condition. The new building is located in the northern part of the judiciary square, just southeast of the old district jail. It will occupy a square, bounded by Fand G and Fourth and Fifth streets, the south front four hundred feet long and will be on building line of F street, running east will be on building line of F street, running east and west. The depth of the building will be 200 feet; height of main cornice will be seventy-five feet. The material prescribed by law is brick and metal, consequently fire-proof, roof and all. There will be a large central hall, surrounded by three stories of lofty rooms. Gen. Meigs, supervising architect, estimates the time for the completion of the building at two years.

KATE CLAXTON

A St Louis Man Arrested for Blackmailing the Ac

St. Louis, November 11.—A man named Charles McDonald, alias Joe Claxton, was arrested here to day for writing letters to Kate Claxton, the actress to Rochester, N. Y., and other places, claiming to be her son and demanding money. Charles Ste venson, rusband of Kate Claxton, sent the letters here to Pat Short, treasurer of the Olympic theater, who piaced the matter in the hands of the police. The letters are all signed Joe Claxton, and one is addr. ssed to "my dear mama Claxton." and is evi-dently written by dently written by an ignorant person. It is doubtful whether McDonald, who is known to the police, can be held for blackmailing. If not, he will be charged under the vagrancy clause.

A Long Cance Ride. CINCINNATI, O., November 11-Dr. S. Kendall and wife, of St. Johnsburg, Vt., and Dr. C. A. Kneide, Schuylersville, N. Y., reached here to-day. by canoe, having left Lake George, August 19, going thence by water to Buffalo and thence to the Alle ghany and down the Ohio. Mrs. Kendall will return home from here, but the others propose to continue their voyage to the Gulf and thence along the coast to New York, and up the Hudson to the starting point, which they hope to reach next August. They are the guests here of the Cincinnati canoe club.

Chasing a Matrimonial Association Washington, November 11.-The St. Elmo mar-

riage association, of Knoxville, Tennessee, has consolidated with the Knoxville life and nuptial insurance association, thus evading the notice served upon them by the post office department, to show cause why their correspondence should not be thrown out of the mails. Similar notice has therefore been served upon the consolidated association This is the first case taken up by the department against the southern matrimonial insurance companies.

Bill Jones's Cas

WASHINGTON, November 11.-The case against Bill Jones for an assault on the late Charles J. Guiteau will be tried in the criminal court on Wednesday next. The court adjourned to-day out of respect to Clerk Middleton, deceased.

Fire With Loss of Life. Petersburg, Va., November 11.-A few nights go, in Lunenberg county, a log cabin occupied by negro family of several persons was burned and allof the inmates burned to death. It is supposed

the fire was incendiary. Mr. Trelless Improving.

LONDON, November 11.—Bulletins from the bedside of Anthony Trollope announce his condition

improving.

One time I was traveling over a bad road with General Black and everytime I started to try a new way to dodge a mud hole the general would say "keep in the old ruts my boy, keep in the old ruts, it's the safest and I've thought of it many a time since and its a good maxim to follow in all the relations of life. These new departures may work well for awhile, but in the long run

they most always come to grief; new invens and new contrivances to lessen labor and ase products are good things and they side the maxim any more than fill-mudhole would have done, but a arture in science or politics or religione honored principles won't do to acquire for fame or money or happiness or to be heaven are against the order of nature. o heaven are against the order of nature.

bld beaten track that our fathers laid out
in folks were honest and unpretending is
the only road that is safe. Mr. Darwin
ed diligently a whole life time for a new
y about the origin of man and he thought
d found it when he gave us babboons for
stors but there are babboons in the world still and why they haven't been developing into men Mr. Darwin couldent explain and so his life long theory died with him. Bob Ingersoll made a splendid departure in religion, his new theory came up like the comet is resigned when the comet is resigned. and like the comet is passing away. Mr. Beecher has made a good many departures and ever and anon gets out of the old ruts and tries new ones but sooner or later he gets back again and jogs along in harmony and peace. The Mormons are coming spiritualism is already dead and jesso it is in politics. When a man gets office by force of politics. The Mormons are coming to grief and politics. When a man gets office by force or fraud or new cuts he over leaps himself and sooner or later will fall on the other side. Hayes is politically dead and Arthur is in the last agonies and Mahone will follow suit in due time; I was thinking of all this when the knell of the Georgia independents was rung last Wednesday morning. The new departure of impatient and aspiring men, paid very well in the short run but it dident pay in the long. No man can serve two masters, no man can ride two horses at once, except a circus man and he can't ride em long and it keeps him awfully straddled and painfully fattygued while he is at it. The wear and tear on a man hark who is trying to run with the hare and bark with the hounds, trying to court the demo-crats and coquette with the republicans and fool the niggers all at the same time must be awful. It takes a mighty smart man to do it once and a smarter one to do it twice, but no man can succeed at it more than three times, for the people, though slow are sure and by and by they will get tired just like we get tired of a showman's tricks whether we un-derstand em or not. The old way is the best

way whether a man gets an office or never gets an office, for it is far better to stay at home forever than to take a short cut or an independent line for office. Two years ago I heard a man ask a member of the legislature

why he wouldent vote for General Lawton, and he said, "because he was too dogone monotonous," and when asked what he meant by it he said, "why these here dignified swelled up men like General Lawton don't get down off their high horses and play around with the boys a bit; they just go along

around with the boys a bit; they just go along

the same old way all the time and are the same old thing forever and ever and you al-ways know where to find em and what they

are doing, and they never change politics nor religion nor nothing and get up no excite-ment and I don't like em. They are too mo-notonous." Jesso. And that's why these independents succeeded for awhile. The eople take to a new thing sometimes just for change but they always come back to first inciples. Shortly after the war I sent my darkey to mill after some meal and he went off and was gone all night to a camp meeting and when he came back I was as mad as a biting dog and he explained by saying he "jes went off to see whether he was free or still a nigger and now he was satisfi d and wouldn't go way any mo." Jesso. There are a heap of people who have a wrong idea of freedom and want to do as they please about everything. They dont like laws nor taxes nor a summons to serve on a jury or work th public road or submit to church government or political organization. To men of such temperament it seemed a splendid change to vote "independent" for the word is a good word and we all like it but after while these men found out there wasn't much independentism about it for there was no more choice of candidates than there was before and it was one man all the time and that man nominated An independent voter is in a worse fix than the member from the piny woods who said he would like to vote for Ben Hill for United States senator for the short term but he dident look old enough nor big enough nor grand enough. "My idea" says he, "of a Uni-ted States senator is a large venerable wise looking man and young Ben Hill dont fill the bill." When he was asked how he liked Pope Barrow he said "I don't know. I've never seen him." Mr. Barrow was not far off and on being pointed out he walked up to him and around him and coming back slowly remarked, "gentlemen I'll be ding'd if I don't have to vote for Hill."

Well I reckon that independentism is dead.

Well, I reckon that independentism is dead in Georgia. No man in the seventh could have kept it alive as long as Dr. Felton. He is a good doctor for a sick man shore. He would make a splendid general for an army. He can rally his forces and keep up their enthusiasm and fight longer and fight harder, both with the pen and the sword than any ther man in the state. One by one his aidecamps left him and got back in the old ruts but he fought on and it took the combined power of the press and Joe Brown and Col quitt and Mr. Stephens and a host of captains and lieutenants to defeat him. He fought a good fight and now in his defeat he has this consolation that he carried his own county by an increased majority and still lives in the affections of his people.

I never was afraid of what the doctor

might do in congress or how he might vote, but I never will support a man who will accept office at the hands of the neces when he cant get it from a majority of he whites. I had just as leave be elected by drove of mules. I asked a nigger who had just come up here to work on the railroad for Mr. Callahan, who he voted for and he said he dident know, dun forgot his name, and I asked him what the man was running for, and he didn't know. I asked him if he wasen trun-ning for bailiff or constable, and he said he wasent running for bailiff, but he believed it was constable or something sorter like dat. Jesso—and it seems to me a pity that a man of genius and standing and dignity of charac-ter has to stoop to juggle with these niggers for their votes. It is enough to degrade and de-moralize anybody and cause them to lose their self respect and it does, and it demoralizes and makes fools and

vagabonds of the niggers. They are more in-solent and trifling in those districts where they hold the balance of political power than they hold the balance of political power than they are in any other portion of the state. My nigger tenants lost several days from the cotton field, fooling around barbecues and talking politics and they would holler and hurray for Felton right under my nose and so did a good many of the white folks too, for most every night they would stop in front of my house and beller away, and on election day they come by with banners waving and drums beating and shouted amazingly, but they don't shout now—nary a word They go by as peaceable as a sucking dove and look as humble and wilted as a dead nigger. It is my time to holwilted as a dead nigger. It is my time to hol-ler now, but I don't do it and I wont let the children do it. I wont let em triumph over defeat or make any fuss at a fu neral. It not respectful to the corpse. Bul Arr.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Regular Daily Report of the Pr The senate met at the usual hour, and was called to order by President Boynton. Prayer was offered by Rev. Wm. A. McIntosh. The journal was read and confirmed. A message was received from the governor which was not reached during the morning session. Leaves of absence were granted Messrs. Beall, Tutt, George, Eakes, Guyton and Martin. George W. Bryant and T. B. Littlefield were invited to seats on the floor. Mr. DeBignon, of the com-

seats on the floor. Mr. DeBignon, of the committee on the judicary, made a report on the report of the special committee on the election of judges. The report was to the effect that there should be a judge and solicitor elected for the Northeastern circulture. citor elected for the Northeastern cirand solicitor elected for the Northeastern circuit for four years whose terms are to commence on the first day of January next.
Messrs Jones and Davis submitted an adverse
minority report. The report was made the
special order for Monday at 10 a. m. The
senate repaired to the hall of the house to
participate in the election of judges.

The renate repaired to its hall after the joint
session dissolved. The question of electing a

ession dissolved. The question of electing a udge and solicitor of the Northeastern cir-

cuit was made the special order for Monday morning, at ten o'clock.

The following confirmations were made in executive session: Solicitor county court of Burke, Taney D.

Judge county court of Clayton, W. L. Wal-

Judge county court of Clinch, C. A. Smith. Judge county court of Liberty, John E. Shepherd.

Judge county court of Monroe, W. D.

Judge county court of Upson, D. B. Hardway.

Judge county court of Ware, Leon A. Wil

The senate adjourned to 10 o'clock Monday The house met at ten minutes to ten and was called to order by the speaker. Prayer by the chaplain. The journal was read and

approved. A message from the governor was received but not opened. The hour for the joint session having arri-A message from the governor was ved the senate entered the hall and proceeded to elect judges. The circuits were drawn by lot. First came the Western circuit, for which N. L. Hutchins was manimously elected as the successor of Judge

For the Ocmulgee circuit Judge T. G. Law

son was unanimously elected.

Judge M. L. Mershon was unanimously re
elected for the Brunswick circuit. The Middle circuit was called and a contest ame. Mr. Pothill, of Jefferson, nominated

Judge R. W. Carswell, of Jefferson; seconded by Senator Oliver.

Mr. Pringle, of Washington, nomiuated John N. Gilmore, of Washington. Seconded by Senator DuBignon. The first ballot resulted: Carswell, 114; Gilmore, 75. Carswell

was declared elected.

The Pataula circuit was called. Senator
Meldrim nominated John T. Clerk, of Randolph. Mr Crittenden, of Randolph, nomi-nated Judge Arthur Hood, the pres-ent incumbent. Seconded by Senator Bush. Senator Parks nominated L. C. Hoyle, of Terrell. Seconded by Mr. Rankin, of Gordon. The ballot resulted: Clarke 113; Hood 50; Hoyle 27. Several changes were made after the roll was called, and this was the final re-

peen transacted the senate retired to its hall.

The house then resumed business.

Mr. Little, of Muscogee, moved a resolution that the treasurer pay the porters one dollar per day, to be charged to their accounts.

On motion of Mr. Jordan, of Hancock, the ouse adjourned to 10 o'clock Monday morn ng.

FURMAN'S FORMULA.

Ion. Farish Furman Writes to Correct Some Errone ous Impressions of his Work.

Editors Chronicle and Constitutionalist: I write you to thank you for the handsome manner in which you have seen fit to refer to myself in your editorial headed "The Furman Farm and Theory." From the conclusion arrived at therein, however, and reiterated in a subsequent writed enrited "Furman Farm and reiterated in a subsequent article entitled "Fur man's Formula," that my system in the hands f others would be likely to prove a failure I must beg to differ and under the circmstances feel that perhaps it is due the public that I should assert that difference, and give the reasons upon which it is based.

It is an old saying and one in which there

much philosophy and more truth that "there is more in the man than there is in the land," and this saw would seem to bear in the man than there is in

per while the other is sold out by the sheriff and starves. This is true of men in every calling in life, and yet that it is so should be no disparagement upon any system or method that properly pursued and carried out is a certain road to buccess, as when trod with continuous and intelligencess.

caution and intelligence.

Even with a system the inevitable result of which is perfect success if perfectly applied, few arrive at that perfection; but, nevertheless, every attempt to reach perfection brings about growth and development, and as a cer-tain resultant, an amount either greater or less of improvement in methods and results.

It may be that not many of the farmers tho read Mr. David Dickson's book and adopted his system referred to by you, were as successful as Mr. Dickson; but the fact is uncontroverted that the system of cultiva-tion advocated and introduced by Mr. Dickson has been generally adopted by intel-igent farmers throughout the south, and has constituted an important factor in what little development we have had in our agricultural interests. The system which I have adopted and advocate (for with me it is no longer a theory) is one which I am satisfied will at no distant day prove the salvation of the agriculturists of this country. With our old, slipshod methods, and unsatisfactory results, farming has fallen into disrepute. An impression prevails, and justly too, that with the prevailing system there is no money to be mad in this country at farming, and we have had no example as yet with us of a second Cin-cinnatus, so that no inducement is held out to the brains of the country to draw them

toward the soil as a probable source from whence wealth or honor are to be derived. With my system properly applied, returns and remunerative ones are assured, and surely the fact that all who follow in my footsteps n.ay not equal my results, should be no ground for discouragement, and the prediction that my system in the hands of others will prove a failure.

Once let that system be understood (and it

s simplicity itself, for all that it does is t follow nature), and its application will, I predict, be general, and generally successful. In proof of this assertion I will say that my negro tenants are adopting it with marked success, and are now as much interested in compost and chemicals as I am myself. Three years ago I could not keep them from

Three years ago I could not keep tuem from selling their cotton seed. To-day no inducement would make them part with them. I find them quick to catch my ideas and eager to apply them practically.

When our young men of talent turn their attention, as they soon will do, to the true source of wealth and happiness, which they have so long spurned under their feet, a few decades will see the Georgia of the future what her climate and soil combined make what her climate and soil combined make her, the garden spot of the world.

I herewith give you my formula for com

1-30 busnels stable manure, well rotted vege table matter..... 2—200 lbs acid phosphate..... 2—100 lbs kainit...... em 4—200 lbs acid phosphate. 2,400 lbs.

FARISH C. FURMAN

GAINESVILLE GOSSIP.

AND NEWS FROM OTHER TOWNS IN GEORGIA.

Murder in Putnam-Presbyterians in Council at Milledgeville - Thomaston Blockaded - Dusty liledgeville - Thomaston Blockaded - Du Griffin-Murder in Spartanburg-Busy Dalton-The Barnesville Shooting.

cial to The Constitution

GAINESVILLE, November 12 .- Our city is all agog with joy. Last night we had our torchlight procession in honor of our glorious victory Tuesday. Such a scene as was witnessed here has never been equalled in a place of our size. Nearly every county in the district was represented. The transparencies were excellent, representing nearly every phase of the campaign. The best, however, was Speer on what was termed "walking water" trying to catch A. D. Candler, who was represented as a narrow-guage locomotive. Two car loads of pine were brought up on the G., J. & S. or pine were brought up on the G., J. & S.
R. R. and put in proper condition for torches,
and the square was covered with
bon fires. The city was illuminated from center to circumference,
and when the procession—which was about
one mile long—had reached Colonel Candler's
residence after variedity the principal streets residence, after parading the principal streets, he was borne on the shoulders of his constituents to a back, which was lighted by the headlight of the Jefferson railroad engine, and, amid the cheers of the crowd, hauled to the Arlington hotel, where the speaking was to take place, and when he arrived he was again carried by his joyful friends upon their shoulders to the arcade of the hotel, where he remained a few minutes, receiving the con-gratulations of the ladies whose presence

raced the occasion. At his appearance to speak the applause was deafening. Five thousand throats were hollowing and cheering, and the scene presented beggars description. He returned thanks for the honor and respect shown him, and said it was not his victory but their own they were celebrating—the victory of the white people over a mongrel coalition. This sentiment brought forth such a burst of applause that showed that the coalition would never attempt another rape upon the 9th district. He closed amid the shouts of the most enthusiastic people I ever saw. E. Simmons, of Lawrence, was introduced, who made a telling speech and showed he too rejoiced and was exceedingly glad, and at his conclusion he presented Geo. N. Lester, who was here specially to whoop up the boys which he did in a most satis-

factory manner. Mr. Gantt, of the Athens Watchman, who led the first assault upon "Dear Mat's" Emory, was loudly called for, and appeared and gave the boys a rousing talk. He said he made his living by his pen and not his tongue, and after what had just beeen said, he had as well try to pin the perfume to the rose, or to add a postscript to the declaration of independence as to attempt to speak to them. He dealt some good blows and retired, amid the huzzas of the multitude. shad retired, and the nuzzas of the mutritude. After this came "the go-as-you-please" speaking, by W.C. Smith of Buford, George L. Bell of Cumming, Mr. Burnett of Jackson, W. F. Findley of Gainesville, and E. T. Brown of Athens, who responded to calls of the people. They each did credit to themselves and kept up the enthusiasm of the crowd crowd.

Everything passed smoothly-not an accident to record. The crowd was the most or-derly I ever witnessed on such an occasion. It will be a long time before Gainesville wit-nesses such another scene. Five thousand enthusiastic followers is something no pen The crowd was the most orcan describe or artist pencil. Our people are joyous and exceedingly glad that we are rid of the coalition, and that our esteemed fellow itizen is our next representative.

FOUL PLAY.

A Murder in Putnum-Ministers Attending the Pres byterian Synod of Georgia. Special to The Constitution.

Special to The Constitution.

MILLEDGEVILLE, November 10.—A gen tleman from Putnam county yesterday reported the killing by foul means, probably by assassination, of Mr. Stephen McKavin, on his plantation, between this point and Eatonton. A negro, suspected of the crime, has been arrested. Mr. Jordan M. Edwards, of our city, was bird hunting a few days, and killed a rattler about four feet long. days, and killed a rattler about four feet long baying six rattles and a button. He calls it a "humming."
Our community was highly gratified yester

day to see in THE CONSTITUTION the first notice of the election of Rev. W. B. Bonnell you out in your conclusious.

Take two men with equal advantages of soil, capital and education, and start them to farming, and the one will grow rich and pros Mrs. C. M. Wright still lingers, as she has done for five or six weeks, between life and death. Her devoted mother, worn down with watching at her bedside, was terribly shocked yesterday to see her youngest son, Sam Cook, about twenty-one youngest son, Sam Cook, about twenty-one years old, brought in from the country, with his right arm fearfully mangled and torn by a cotton gin. Drs. Sims and Hall, of our city, Dr. Nisbet, of Eatonton, and Dr. Wright, of Macon, dressed the wounded arm, and expressed their fears that amputation may become processary.

or Macon, dressed the wounded arm, and expressed their fears that amputation may become necessary.

The synod of Georgia, the highest court of the Presbyterian church in Georgia is still in session in our city. The lollowing is a full roll of the attendance to date:

From Atlanta Presbytery—Ministers James Stacy, D. D., J. N. Bradshaw, J. L. Rogers, D. Fraser, D. D., W. E. Boggs, D. D., J. F. McCelland, M. McN. McKay; Elders P. L. Mynatt, George Lyon, T. D. Frierson, T. W. Fleming. From Augusta Presbytery—Henry Newton, James Woodrow, D. D., D. McQueen, P. C. Morton, John Jones, D. D.; Elders F. White, W. H. Hall. From Cherokee Presbytery—Ministers T. W. Raymond, S. E. Axson, D. L. Buttolph, D. D., T. E. Smith, W. A. Milner, James E. Jones, S. W. Newell, J. W. Baker; Elders P. R. Cortelyon, D. W. Orr. From Macon Presbytery—Ministers A. W. Clisby, Z. B. Graves, G. T. Chandler, A. M. Hassell; Elders P. H. Wright, P. Pelham, D. F. Willcox, R. B. Nisbet. From Athens Presbytery—Ministers T. P. Cieveland, R. W. Milner, John B. Morton; Elders J. H. Nicholls, W. W. Lumpkin, From the synod of South Carolina—Rev. J. B. Mack, D.D.

I may have omitted the names of some present, as additional delegates come in by every train. A great many churches are unrepresented, but delegates may come in from them yet. The court sits morning, afternoon and evening, with preaching at night. Committees have been appointed to bring in memorial resolutions on the following deceased members of the synod: Revs. C. R. King, J. Beveridge and W. P. Gready. The clergy of the other evangelical churches of our city have been invited to and accepted seats in the synod. Dr. Mack, a most eloquent divine preached last night, and addressed the audience on the prospects of the theological semi-nary at Columbia, S. C. The case of Mr. W. S. Turner, of the Central church of Atlanta. has been summitted to a committee, who will report to-morrow. Mr. Turner arrived this morning. Macon has been selected as the next place for the meeting of the synod.

FORSYTH.

The Coming Election of Ordinary-Rewarding a No gro-A New Train Expected.
Special to The Constitution.

FORSYTH, November 11.—At a primary election, held in the different districts in this ceunty on last Saturdy, Mr. John T. McGinty having received the highest vote is declared the democratic candidate for ordinary. election is ordered for next Tuesday. McGinty is a young man of marked ability and striking integrity and will make a good officer. A negro school teacher named Jackson, who, for the last month, has been at work in the interest of electing Buck for congress leaves next week to accept a position under either Buck or Pledger as a reward of his labor. Tump Ponder's roan mule is so much elated over the recent democratic vic-tory that at the mention of Candler's name

train which gives us the Constitution at breakfast, to stop at this station so as to give our citizens an opportunity to spend the day in Atlanta or Macon.

Mr. R. A. Hemphill is now on a visit to this place in the interest of your excellent paper, and has added many names to your list of subscribers.

DUSTY GRIFFIN.

Special to The Constitution. GRIFFIN, November 11.-Real estate is high here just now, and more of it in the air than has been known for years. Dust—goodness gracious! the atmosphere is fairly afloat with it, Griffin is a little city in every respect, and about as solid as most of 'em, except in dry weather, but she needs about four first class sprinklers on her streets.

A letter from C. T. L., post marked Augus-ta, Maine, states that he is on his way to Can-

The cab attached to the rear end of Barrett & Co.'s circus train en route from Newnan to Griffin this morning ran off the track and was afterwards turned over and left on the road side. No one hurt. The circus was going to Jonesboro where they show to-day.

BUSY DALTON.

Special to The Constitution Dalton, November 11.—Our city has been very lively the past week with social life and business. An unusual large quantity of cotton and produce has been marketed this week. Excellent weather, and farmers hard at work while the sun shines. Politics have quieted down, and everybody appears happy. Mr. E. O. Herndon had one of his fingers mashed off some time ago while coupling cars on the Georgia division of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad at Rome. Amputation was necessary. Professor San Ah-brah, a Burmese nobleman, delivered a ecture on life and customs of India at the Baptist chapel on Wednesday evening last. A field in this county has been producing well developed almonds. What next?

THE BARNESVILLE SHOOTING.

pecial to The Constitution. BARNESVILLE, November 11.-Marshal Quinlan was shot very badly in the mouth, the ball entering just under the nose and coming out of the roof of the mouth and was spit out out of the roof of the mouth and was spired to the roof of the wound is a very painful while the would be a very painful and was no by him. thought of after it was ascertained that he spit out the ball. Young Phinazee was released till next Monday on \$1,500 bond.

Mr. G. E. Huguley has about completed his new residence. Dr. Potter's family have gone to Macon. Rev. S. J. Davis will soon leave for conference. This is his last year here-to the regret of many.

THOMASTON BLOCKADED.

Special to The Constitution.

Thomaston, November 11.—Considerable inconvenience has been experienced here for the last few days owing to the visit of the circus. The cars of which have blocked up our little railroad, and in consequence there has been but little importing or exporting of goods here this week. The mail for the goods here this week. The mail, greater part of the time, has been behind time, and Tuesday night last the engine and cars on the Upson county railroad had to go to the Rock, eight miles distance, in order to allow the show-train to pass them

MURDER IN SPARTANBURG.

Special to The Constitution. SPARTANBURG, November 10 .- About three o'clock this morning a brutal murder was committed just within the city limits. Mose Hawkins, colored, was found in the house of Sam Hawkins with his neck nearly severed by blows from an ax. Sam Walker, a negro of bad character, with his wife as accessory was to-day committed with strong proof of

THE HAWKINSVILLE OIL MILL. Description of the New Building for Making Cotton Seed Oil.

From the Hawkinsville News. While on our rounds hunting items ther evening, we called at the Pulaski Oil Mill, and were kindly conducted through the several departments of the mill by Mr. J. D. Stetson. The first thing that attracted our attention was the huge 50-horse power engine, which is now in position and works like a charm. It is one of the finest engines ever manufactured. The next department we entered was the cotton seed room, a building 70 by 70 feet, and in this mammoth room we found the largest pile of cotton seed we ever saw—over 500 tons or 1,000'000 pounds of seed. for which the company has paid 12½ to 16 cents per bushel, according to quality of seed. The company did not expect to be able to buy seed enough to run the mill more than six months the first season, but they will be able to get a sufficient quantity to runnine months the first season, which is a better beginning than any mill ever put up has made, except the Savannah mill, which ran nine months the first season. The main building of the mill is 34x90 feet, three stories high. The machinery is now being placed in position by Mr. W. J. McDermott, of the larm of W. J. McDermott & Co., of Memphis, Tenn., and from whom the entire outfit for the mill was purchased. Mr. McDermott is assisted by Mr. E. S. Ramsey, fine mecalinic also from Memphis, Tenn. Mr E H Homan, of Savannah, has been employed by the Company as general super-intendent of the mill, and Mr. Homan is now at his post making preparations for the work before him. He has had considerable experience in the business and is decidedly the ght man in right place. Mr. H. C. Pickett, he efficient secretary of the company, ndefatigable in his efforts towards the st ess of the enterprise and such energy as he displays in business will win every time

The Results of Monongotohelly

From the Walton, Ga., News. Last Tuesday evening a citizen of this county came to town to see if anything had been left by the show that was worth seeing, and, being a little disappointed, he drank too much of the famous "Monongo-to-hell-y," or some other kind of distilled damnation, and began to commit a few little indiscretions, for which he was advised by the marshal to spend a few hours in a special parlor, which he has provided for his guests; but after reclining a few hours on the elegant ofa, a strange spirit came over his dreams He imagined that he was very near that lake of burning torment, to which all wicked men are rapidly nearing. He could almost smell the burning sulphur, and see the greedy flames as they were reaching nearer and near-er to his sinful soul. He began hollowing fire, fire, at the top of his voice, and a small size panic soon spread over the town. Mer and boys ran from all portions o

and the town with buckets, tubs, washpans and anything they could find that would hold a pint of water. When it was found out that the cry of fire came from the calaboose the marshal quickly opened the door and began a diligent search for the hidden spark. No trace of fire could be found except the liquid fire that the man had swallowed, and the crowd went home in dis-gust. The remainder of this story will be concluded in the New York Weekly or some other paper, if it is ever printed at all.

Uncle Billy's Offers.

From the Elberton, Ga., New South Uncle Billy Bowers is a well-known charac Uncle Billy Bowers is a well-known character in his way, and does some queer things, one of which has just come to our knowledge. Uncle Billy has a standing offer of one dollar for every young man who quits the use of tobacco for a given length of time, and at the expiration of that expresses his determination to abstain from its use for the future. Another standing offer he has is two dollars to every man who drinks whisky to stop its use for a stated period, and at that time declares his intention to abstain from it for all

tory that at the mention of Candler's name pricks up his ears and gives three cheers for the "one-eyed plow-boy" of the ninth.

An effort is being made to get Mr. Rogers, of the trail railroad, to allow the through shape, manner or form.

BROWN'S IRON BITT

Oh, My Back!

it is, that pain in the back is occasioned by so many things. May be caused by kidney disease, liver complaint, consumption, cold,

Whatever the cause, don't neglect it. Something is wrong and needs prompt attention. No medicine has yet been discovered that will so quickly and surely cure such diseases as BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and it does this by commencing at the foundation, and making the blood pure and rich.

> Logansport, Ind. Dec. 1, 1880. Logansport, Ind. Dec. 1, 1880.
> For a long time I have been a sufferer from stomach and kidney disease. My appetite was very poor and the very small amount I did eat disagreed with me. I was annoyed very much from non-retention of urine. I tried many remedies with no success, until I used Brown's Iron Bitters. Since I used that my stomach does not bother me any, My appetite is simply immense. My kidney trouble is no more, and my general health is such, that I feel like a new man. After the use of Brown's Iron Bitters for one month, I have gained twenty pounds in veight.
>
> O. B. SARGENT.

will cure you.

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R. D. MANN.

RAILROAD AND STEAMSHIP TICKET OFFICE.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

R. D. MANN & COMPANY,

who ask for a continuance of that liberal patronag which the popular old office at 'No. 4 Kimbal House' has long enjoyed. No effort shall be spare to faithfully serve our friends and patrons. Re spectfully, R. D. MANN & CO.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

BEATTY'S Organs, 27 stops, \$1.25. Pianos, \$297.50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue FREE. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J. may12 (1)

ONE MATINEE AND ONE NIGHT OF CHARLES E. FORD'S COMIC OPERA CO. Mr. Ford has the honor to announce to the citizens of Atlanta that on the above named evenings he will present in superb style the fo lowing operas:

Mosday) Audran's brilliant operatic gem

That's a common expression and has a world of meaning. How much suffering is summed up in it.

The singular thing about rheumatism, dyspepsia, overwork, nervous debility, &c.

Leading physicians and clergymen use and recommend Brown's Iron Bit-TERS. It has cured others suffering as you are, and it

CHAS. B. WALKER GENERAL

NO. 4 KIMBALL IHOUSE.

THE FIRM OF MANN & JOHNSON WAS DISsolved on the first day of November by the withdrawal of Mr. Johnson, whose interest in the business has been purchased by Mr. Charles B. Walker, who, for the past four years, has been chief clerk in the office.

The business of this long established Railroad Ticket Office will continue, as heretofore, under the immediate supervision of both members of the new firm, to be known as

These beautiful operas will be presented with the full strength of Mr. Ford's fine organization, numbering 40 Operatic Singers, led by the Celebrated Primma Donna, Blanche Chapman, and Marie Bockel, and supported by the Eminent American Comedian, Mr. George W. Denhau. Full and complete orchestra, magnificent chorus, brilliant costumes and a gorgeous mise-en-scene. Price of admission as usual. Reserved seats 25 cents extra. Sale to begin at Phillips & Crew's music store Friday morning, November 10th.

nov7—61789101214

OPERA HOUS

Pure English Comic Opera.

Mosday Matinee, Nov 13th THE MASCOTTE.

Tuesday | Johann Straus, the Waltz King's lates Night, and justiv famous operatic success, Nov. 14th | THE MERRY WAR

THE MERRY WAR.

BE THE DRAMATIC EVENT OF THE SEASON.

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY.

NOVEMBER 15th, and 16th. neut of the greatest living emotional ac-

JEFFREYS LEWIS,

Supported by the popular American actor Mr. J. Newton Gotthold, and a carefully selected company, under the mangement of Mr. Frank L. Goodwin, in David Balasco's great Emotional Society Drama,

LA BELLE RUSSE, As produced nightly for three months at Wallack's Theatre, New York, and now running with enor-mous success in England.

Seats may be reserved at Phillips & Crews.

novl1 5t

17 Friday, November 17.

Grand Scenic and Dramatic event and the Pro nounced engagement of the season! Production a scale of magnificent Grandeur,

HEARTSKOF OAK

Acknowledged to be the most perfect scenic and dramatic picture of the age. Superbly mounted! Magnificently acted. The company unusually strong, headed by

JAMES A. HERNE The scenery, entirely new, comprising an entire car load, consisting in part of Marblehead Neck at Sunset, with rolling surf; Ocean and Lighthouse in the Distance; The Squall, The Revolving Light; Wreck of the Nantucket; In full view of the audience. Manning the Life Line; The Rescue: The Rain Burst; Interior of the Old Mill; Home of Terry and Chrystal.

18.5. Reserved seats for sale at Phillips & Crew's. nov12, 15, 16, 17, 428.

DR. HENRIETTA E. DAY. WOMEN and CHILDREN. Dr. Day announces a series of FREE Lectures on consecutive Wednesdays, at 3 p.m., commencing on the 15th, entitled (Talks FROM A WOMAN'S STANDPOINT.) Ladies ONLY, are cordially in, vited, to attend.

360 nov12—d1t un amuse

ART LOAN EXPOSITION

Under the auspices of

THE YOUNG MEN'S

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. AT THE

LIBRARY HALL, 391/2 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga.,

LIBRARY HALL, 39½ Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga., Commences Wednesday, November 22d, 1882, closes. Saturday, December 9th, 1882.

Grand opening, Wednesday, Nov. 22d, 7½ p m. Admission, 25 cents.

Tickets for sale at all book stores, hotel stands, and the principal drug stores. No change made at the door. Getticket or 25 cent piece before coming. Hours, 11 a.m., to 4 p.m., and 7½ p.m., to 11½ p.m., nov12 432 tf

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.

Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia.

HADE MARK. AS AGENTS WANTED. Laboratory 77 West 3d St., New York City. Druggists sell it. Described to all addicted as a valuable medicine.

Doraville, Dekalb Co., Ga.

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THE Policy of BEST Insurance BEST AGAINST BEST Accidents

P-D-P-K

Perry Davis's Pain Killer

David Pierce, Utica, N. Y., says: "For cuts, bruises, burns and sprains, it has never failed to effect a cure."

An accident may happen to-morrow. Buy PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER. to-day of any Druggist

KIDNEY-WORT HAS BEEN PROVED KIDNEY DISEASES Does a limback or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HENITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.

Ladies to your sex, such as pain brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.
45- SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, Price \$1.

KIDNEY-WORT

E

A LL PARTIES ARE WARNED NOT TO same having been stolen from the undersigned on the night of the 9th instant:

One United States 4 per cent off 1907.No. 43,207, registered one thousand dollars. One United States 4 per of 1907, No. 53,805, one thousand dollars. One Georgia 7 per cent first mortgage bond, W and A. R. R. payable 1886, and No. 109, for one thousand dollars. One Georgia Railroad bond, 6 per cent, No. 1709, and due in 1910, issued Jan. 1st, 1881, one thousand dollars. One Georgia Railroad bond, 6 per cent, No. 772, issued July 24, 1877, due 1897, one thousand dollars.

All legal stees have been taken to recover them. All legal steps have been taken to recover them.

ALEXANDER BRANDENBURGH.

Erin P. O., Meriwether county, Nov. 10, 1882.

Taugusta Chroncle please copy and send bill nov11—d30d

PROF. J. H. VAN STAVOREN, Portrait and Landscape Painter, Has Removed His Studio to
No. 73 1-2 WHITEHALL STREET, WHERE HE
has fitted up rooms suitable to display his work
of Art, and has the largest exhibition of Oil Paintlings that was ever before seen in the city, consisting
of full length, life-size Portraits of eminent men,
lovely women, and beautiful children.
The public are cordially lavited to call. Prof.
Van Stavoren is now prepared to instruct a limited
number of pupils the Art of Portrait or Landscape
Cainting.

Southern Sanitarium. THIS MEDICAL INSTITUTION, FORMERLY known as the Atlanta Health Institute or "Water Cure," is now complete and in daily operation, and is more than ever considered so

A Model Home for Invalid Ladies a Gentlemen.

The luxurious and costly appointments, medical apparatuses and appliances introduced since the purchase of our present location and the erection of our new Medical Department, have justly carned for this Sanitarium the name of being one of the foremost and most elegantly fitted up institutions of its kind in the United States.

OVER TWO THOUSAND PERSONS have by our methods of treatment under our personal guidance been entirely restored to health without administering a single does of either Mineral, Vegetable or Animal drug nostrums of any kind whatsoever; and in the future, as in the past, none but Normal and Physiological agents and means will ever beemployed at this Sanitarium as adds in restoring thesick to health. Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

For particulars and references address

U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D., mar 14—19 24 ponly

AL GOSSIP.

VEEK AND ITS ENTERTAIN

two weddings during the week, two ne of unusual life and cheerful Il the week the heavens have smiled and each day has been one of balmy and sweet sunshine

HAPPY HEARTS.

REDDING—DUNCAN.

Inesville, at the residence of the groom's buesday morning at 10 o'clock, Hon. John ing and Miss Sallie Duncan, daughter of an P. Duncan, were joined in holy wedleck, eris J. Davies officiating. The happy couple e 10:20 train for Adanta, where they will rearing the session of the legislature.

BERRY—BASS.

od, in Dalton, at the residence of the bride's Mr. D. P. Bass, Wednesday evening the 8th Mr. T. A. Berry to Miss Lizzie Bass, all of Rev. J. W. Lee officiated. The bride was in a beautiful wine colored silk, and looked ly and graceful as usual. Many magnificent luable presents were given the bride, and a feasant and enjoyable occasion to all. The party left on the 6:30 train for Louisville, natl and the eastern cities, to return in a few

FRYE-KING.

Chattanooga, Tennessee, November 'th, at the residence of Mr. John King, Mr. W. R.

Auttanooga was united in marriage to King. The beautiful and impressive of the Presbyterian church formed by the Rev. J. W. Bach-Quite a number of relatives and friends Quite a number of relatives and friends contracting parties were present. The rooms mandsomely decorated. The attendants were alla king, and Mr. J. A. Moon; and Miss M. and Dr. Giobs. The bride was elegantly ating dress of wine, ottoman reps, velvet and moire, silk embroidery, moss agate jewelry cam kids. Miss Lula King wore a blue broin kids. Miss Lulia King wore a blue bro-k skirt and plush basque, duchesse lace ljewelry. Miss Trigg wore gray silk skirt, a basque, Spanish lace, and came o jewel-gentlemen wore black, black ties, without After the ceremony an elegent dinner was Among the guests were Miss Lila McLen-aGrange and Mrs. Gurthrie, of Atlanta. al presents were elegant and numerous.

idal presents were elegant and numerous. McNoNALD-WHALEY, ied at St. Paul's church Wednesday evening, ied at St. Paul's church Wednesday evening, its Mr. J. T. McDonald. The attendants Ir. J. E. Frizzell and Miss A. Whaley, Mr. W. Bibber and Miss Jak. Whaley, Messrs. Eucaker and S. Frizzell acted as ushers. After emony the party and friends repaired to the oce of the bride's father, where congratula-were offered and refreshments partaken of Donald has won an accomplished bride and the beautiful presents was a silver service, and by Messrs. Hunnieutt and Bellingrath:

marriage of Dr. John A. Daly, president of the of Metal-Plating company, and Miss Josephine was solemnized with nuptial high gmass at thew's church, corner of Fifteenth and H. at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, in the presfa large concourse of friends of the contractries. The Rev. Father Boland officiated, asby the Rev. Father Tarro, of St. Steven's. The bride and groom are both well known sical circles in this city. Miss Esputa, a lady of rare beauty in form and of commanding presence, is a terof the late Professor John Esputa, the uor and for a number of years the successful cor of the choir of St. Augustine's Romanic church. For saveral years past she has he leading contralto of St. Matthew's where hand melodious voice has often charmed my hearers during the solemn services coners, and under the leadership of Professor mon rendered Giorzi's mass and the halle-orus in honor of the auspicious event, e conclusion of the ceremonies schurch, the happy couple repaired the of the bride's mother to partake of a ew. Sting repast, and where a throng of unxiously blended their hearty and sincere dations, and bid them God speed upon a newly begun, but which crowned with his swas full of bright and happy promises for ure. After a short and informat reception, i Mrs. Daly bid an affectionate farewell to diffends and took the 11:35 train for Atcorgia, their future home, where Mr. Daly ated himself with the firm of Messrs J. P. 3& Co., of that charming city. Professor Lawrence presided at the organ, and althe pastor of the church, Rev. Father Chapok no part in the ceremony, he remained hancel during the entire service.

The Inaugural Ball.

It ball is over now, the lights of the Kimball as ball room have fied, and the beautiful gardature dead, yet 'tis a pleasure to produce a few maje ent to Chicago by a gentleman of that city, ho k prominent in social and business circles. The ball room presented a dazzling scene with its minture of lights and colors, its glitter of diagonds, the gleam of tissure, of silk, of velvet, and satin. Hundreds of handsome, yea, and of beautul women, many of them magnificently dressed, tom such a mass of loveliness, a stanger would twe found it hard to select the crowning beauty, and where there were such a number of conquering neens, it was impossible to assert who seized upon egreatest spoils. Your correspondent was intronced to but three ladies. The one Missussie Strong, a daughter of Judge Strong, erk of the superior court of Folton unity. It can only be said that every motion of ar shape was grace, every step as soft as a fawns, he had a face "as fair as though she had looked a Paradise and caught its early bloom." Another dy was Miss Georgia Brewster, of this city. Her citel Hilaria style of peach bloom silk, handsome nees, surrounded her with many admirers during needs. The other I.dy was Mrs. Senator the sume time grace and elegant manners, she has any friends. The other I.dy was Mrs. Senator The Inaugural Ball. with soft curly hair, possessing engaging smiles, the abandon of a mirthful nature, at the same time grace and elegant manners, she has many friends. The other 1-dy was Mrs. Schator Hughes, of Twiggs county. Her tollet, black safur, marvalleux, court train, real lace and diamonds. No one, after seeing her, can doubt how she has entwined herself about the heart of her handsome twined herself about the heart of her handsome thusband. A look at bis face neutralizes the line of Pope, "Man never is, but always to be, blest." Tis a regret that a stranger could not have sent you'n list of all the beautiful and magnificently dressed ladies. The supper served in elegant style on tables handsomely decked with fruits and flowers, mingled in the most tempting manner with dainty viands, comprised all that could tempt the appetite and please the eye. Brilliant lights shed a radiance over a scene which will live for years in the memories of those who were honored with invitations to the beautiful entertainment.

Musical Rehearsal.

Musical Rehearsal.

Musical Rehearsal.

Musical Rehearsal.

A very pleasant musical rehearsal was given by the music class at the Academy of the Immaculate Conception, last Friday morning. The young ladies showed remarkable talent and great improvement in both the vocal and instrumental selections of the programme, and the visitors present thoroughly enjoyed the entertainment. The following was the programme: Reverie, Sudds, Clara Lynch: Forgetmenot Waltz, Becht, Mary Wallacc; Reschud Schotische, Beyer, Lizzie McMain; Natalle Waltz, Mack, Mary Gavin; "Who's at My Window," song, Osborne, Josie Manly; Fantasie, Conway, Maggie Lyuch; Carmival of Venice, Beyer, Jennie Semmes; Laughing Jennie Schottische, Mack, Mary Conklin; Goddess of Thorn, Latour, Lula Lynch; Leanore Polka, Merz, Mary Durkin; When the Leaves Begin to Fall, song, White, Kate Mecaslin; Crimson Blush Mazurka, Conway, Ophelia Dominick; Haymakers and Mary Chiles, Mary Cowells (Sesetti Polkarka, Croist, Josie Manly; The Water Mill Glee, Misses Durkin, Kate Mecaslin, Kate Connolly ister Tress.

A Pleasant Affair.

could make them, who could doubt but that every little boy's heart filled up his body, running even up into the toes of his tooth pick shoes.

A Pleasant Hop.

It is always a gratification to speak of a hop that has passed, attended by none but pleasant memories. Such was the one given in honor of Misses Witt, Jackson and Scott, at tee Whitehead house in Conyers, a few evenings since. The young people of that town, certainly know how to aid in contributing to the enjoyment of all who visit Conyers.

The Duo Club.

or two weddings during the week, two
ee entertainments—club meetings—
ns—a number of dinings—good enternts at the opera house—Forepaugh's
how—the inaugural reception—and po-

Concordia Hop. On last Tuesday night, the Concordia association gave a nop at their hall. It was very largely attended and much enjoyed by all those who were present. The next hop will be held on Wednesday evening next, 15th instant. A most enjoyable time is anticipated.

The ladies of the Hebrew Benevolent society will hold a fair at the Concordia hall, commencing December 11th. It is said that it will be the finest fair that has ever been held in this city.

VISITING HERE. Captain J. A. Davis of Albany, is visiting Atlanta Mrs. Ed Johnson, of Macon, is visiting friends in this city.

Mr. J. Hall, of Macon, visited Atlanta during the week. Miss C. Daniel, of Gainesville, is visiting friends in Atlanta.

Colonel D. C. Barrow, of Athens, visited Atlanta during the week. Miss Nine Williams of Americus, will spend some weeks in Atlanta.

Colonel C. R. Johnson of Griffin, spent a part of the week in Atlanta. Miss Blanche Drewry, of Griffin, visited Atlanta during the week.

Colonel J. B. Cook, of Chattanooga, visited the city during the week. Miss Mary Ridding has retured home to Eastman, rom a visit to Atlanta.

from a visit to Atlanta.

During the week Colonel J. W. Robison of Sandersville, visited Atlanta. Hon. W. D. Harden of Savannah, has returned home from a visit to Atlanta.

Miss Maggie Alford, a Kentucky belle, is visiting Miss Annie Rhea of this city. Miss S. Anderson, of Powder Springs, is visiting friends at 100 Nelson street.

Miss Dunklin, of Auburn, Alabama, is visiting friends at 109 south Pryor street.

Miss Lucy Lester, of Thomasville, is visiting friends at 109 South Pryor street. Mr. Orme Campbell, of Marion, visited relatives and friends in Atlanta during the week. Mr. E. Graham, who has been visiting Atlanta, has returned to his home in Eastman.

Miss Annie M. West, of Savannah, is visiting at Dr. H. H. Tucker's, on McDonough street. Mrs. M. Hope, who has been visiting in this city, has returned to her nome in Gainesville. Mrs. C. R. Pringle, who has been visiting Atlanta, has returned to her home in Sandersville.

Captain J. M. Stubbs, of Dublin, and Colonel D. M. Roberts, of Eastman, are visiting Atlanta.

General A. R. Lawton, who has been visiting At-lanta, has returned to his home in Savannah. Mrs. J. W. Shieids and Mrs. F. Wall, of Madison, are in the city, visiting Mrs. Lelle Mercer, 283 W. Miss Mary L. Lamar, daughter of Hon. L. M. La

nar, of Hawkinsville, is visiting the fa udge Hoyt, of this city. Miss A. L. Potts, of West Point, who has been visiting Miss Van Winkle, of this city, has left for Texas, where she will spend sometime with relations.

GOING OR GONE.

Major J. C. Whitner, is visiting Knoxville, Ten-Mr. N. B. Cook, of this city, is visiting Knoxyille,

Mr. W. Sessions, of Atlanta, is visiting Knoxville, Mrs. McArthur, of Atlanta, is visiting friends in Lawrenceville.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Higdon, are visiting relatives and friends in Rome.

Mr. Campbell Wallace, Jr., of Atlanta, is visiting Birmingham, Alabams. Mr. R. A Johnson, of this city, was at Little Rock,

Mr. R. A Johnson, of this city, was at Little Rock, Arkansas, during the week.

Mr. W. L. McNeal and family, of this city, ar visiting friends and relatives in Carrollton.

Miss Carrie Jackson, of Atlanta, is visiting friends and relatives in Conyers.

Mrs. J. W. Rankin, of this city, is visiting her father, Colonel H. G. Lamar, of Vineville. Mr. H. H. Constantine and Miss Bertie Constantine, of this city, are visiting Birmingham, Alabama.

During the week, Mr. F. Hissch and family, of Atlanta, have been guests at the St. James notel, Miss Katie Swatts, a very accomplished and popular young lady of Barnesville, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, at No. 110 Wheat

HOME AGAIN.

Hon. P. L. Mynatt, has returned to his home in

Mr. W. W. White has returned to Atlanta from a Mr. F. P. Pardee has returned home to Atlanta, rom a visit to Chattanooga.

Mr. James Malory has returned to the city from a visit to Kuoxville, Tennessee. Mayor W. McCracken of this city, has returned from a visit to Knoxville, Tennessee.

Mr. A G. Rhodes, who visited Chattanooga during he week, has returned home to Atlanta. Mrs. G. Swift, who has been visiting friends in Griffin, has returned to her home in this city. Mr. J. W. Covington, who has been visiting Charleston, has returned to his home in this city. Mr. James H. Moser, the well-known artist of this city, has returned home from a several weeks vis-ut to Leadville, where he has been sketching land-scapes and places of interest in that vicinity.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. P. E. Nimmo and family, of Toccoa, have re-

Mrs. C. Mitchell and Miss C. Mitchell, of Griffin, have returned home from a trip to Paris.

Mrs. General "Stonewall" Jackson and her daughter, Miss Julia, who has been visiting in Cleveland, Ohio, have returned to their home in Virginia.

Conyers Fxaminer: "Miss Fannie May Witt, of Atlanta, and one of the most sparkling and brilliant young lady writers in the state, visited our town during the week." On Tuesday night Father Ryan lectured in this

A young lady of Peachtree street, mourns over a dead canary as did Antony over the dead body of The "bloods" of Augusta call upon Alderman Lowry, of this city, to visit them, and take a hand in a polo club.

In new suits and handsome ovecoats, many gen-tlemen on the streets just now look as grand as Forepaugh's band wagons/ Augusta News: Atlanta has "comet parties."
"A good idea, by Jupiter," says Terry Towns, "for
the boys can now planet to get the girls away from
Mars."

What of a rumor that a prominent widower of this city has prevailed on a beautiful young lady of south Atlanta to consent to assume his name at an early day?

It is reported that prominent young professional gentleman of this city, will wed a beautiful and accomplished young lady of Marietta during the coming holidays. Peachtree street has added another to the num-ber of belies of the city. Her clear, dreamy eyes, which are like limpid fathomless lakelets in their depth of beauty, have assisted in it.

All sections of the state were represented at the in-augural ball Wednesday night, as well as all styles of beauty. There were those having the rather mas-culine size of Minerys; others the proud beauties of Juno, and some the yielding graces of Venus.

Pictures, flowers, and ornaments, suggest elevating influences. Enter any house, and from these silent but truthful witnesses, you are enabled to form a correct idea of its occupants, their refinement and standing in the social scale.

Last Wednesday night a sociable was given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, on Cone street. It was a very nice affair. Among the most popular young ladies present was Miss Annie Williams, a very charming young lady of this city.

THE ART LOAN.

Important Pictures-A Good Local Collection-Each

Important Pictures—A Good Local Collection—Each Special Department will be a Success.

The managers have thought proper to postpone the exhibition until Wednesday, the 22d.

The enterprise has gradually grown to be much larger than was antic pated, and in order to obtain some very valuable contributions it was necessary to extend the time of opening.

During the past week the century pictures have arrived. This lot is composed of twenty-three original "black and white" orawings by the best American artists. The absence of color in these compositions does not in the least detract from their value. In each instance the drawing is excellent and the general treatment very refined and interesting.

Twenty-five splendid paintings contributed by a prominent New York collector, have also been received, and includes work by recognised masters of the French, German and English schools.

Our people will now have an opportunity of seeing valuable and truly artistic work among these productions.

The contributious from Philadelphia and Bultimore have also reached the city and will be placed in position during the coming week.

productions.

The contributious from Philadelphia and Bultimore have also reached the city and will be placed in position during the coming week.

In additions to the loans just mentioned comes the paintings by the leading artists of the National Academy, among which will be found good examples of American pictures.

Two pictures have been secured in Atlanta which will be a surprise to our citizens—one valued as \$10,000, and the other at \$5,000. The balance will form a creditable collection of varied subjects and will certainly please every body.

Sketches studies, etchings, steel engravings, etc., will comprise the balance of the art department in the third story, and have been selected from the best that could be obtained.

The special departments which are being arranged in the alcoves, will be of peculiar interest to everybody. The fan depart ment will include many fine specimens of artistic werkmanship displayed in an attractive way.

The Japanese room will contain an endless variety of enterior ornaments, decorated good: and hangings which are always full of interest to those who desire to see wonderful oddities always presented by these strange people.

who desire to see women'the doubtes aways pre-sented by these strange people.

The historical department will be composed of relies, mostly of a local nature, but not without much interest to our people. Original letters writ-ten by David Crockett, J. C. Calhoun, General Washington and many others will be exhibited.

Washington and many others will be exhibited. The old-fashioned room will be one of the most prominent features of the several departments, owing to the number of appropriate articles which have been loaned.

The committee in charge of this work understand the subject thoroughly and will present something that will indeed be pleasing.

The laces and embroideries will form a splendid collection of many are and elegant specimens of collection of many rare and elegant spec ladie's handiwork.

ladie's handiwork.

The brie-a brac collection will be composed of an endless variety of articles which have been gathered from almost every portion of the world during the past twenty-five years.

The burlesque art galiery is growing in humor every day, and will certainly please every one who stops to see it. ops to see it. Friends of the library who can in any

way assist those who are connected with the exhibition will please confer with the different committees at the library building during the com-ing week.

The different paintings and other articles of merit will be described in these columns at the proper

FRATERNITY NOTES.

Mount Zion R. A. Chapter will soon have its ands full of work. There are a good many Masons ho desire more light in Masonry and have aspirations to go higher.

who desire more light in Masonry and have aspirations to go higher.

Cœur de Lion commandery of Knights Templar is still in a very flourishing condition, and will have a good deal of work from now until the commandery starts upon its pilgrimage to San Francisco to strend the grand trienuial conclave. The commandery is discussing their California trip at all their meetings, and it is pretty certain that a large number will go, and the commandery will probably enter the competitive drill for the prize as the best drilled commandery in the United States. This commandery has been keeping up its weekly drills with that view, as well as to sustain the reputation it won at savannah last May. It has already been ascertained that the fa for the Knights and their ladies from this point, to San Francisco and return, will not exceed \$100, perhaps less. There will hardly ever be an opportunity to see California and the far west for so little, and to such a great advantage. It is understood that this rate will be exclusively for the benefit of Knights Templar and their families.

Georgia lodge of F. and A. Masons of this city is in Georgia lodge of F. and A. Masons of this city is in a very prosperous condition. It is constantly receiving accessions from among the best young men, and has just finished up a class of excellent gentlemen who will make good and enthusiastic Masons, and have another excellent class on hand now who will soon be through, and petitions are going in at every meeting. It is said to be one of the best worked lodges in the country. Its membership, though not large, is composed of an excellent class of gentlemen. The future of this lodge is bright, and if it should be desired to have it so it can no doubt be made a very large one.

The meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Materials and the state of the grand Lodge of Masons in Materials and the state of the grand Lodge of Masons in Materials and the state of the grand Lodge of Masons in Materials and the state of the grand Lodge of Masons in Materials and the state of the grand Lodge of Masons in Materials and the state of the grand Lodge of Masons in Materials and the state of the grand Lodge of Masons in Materials and the state of the grand Lodge of Masons in Materials and the

The meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Macon recently was very harmonious, and perhaps the most satisfactory one for some years. The reports of the various officers and committees were very favorable, and the order was shown to be in a very sound and prosperous condition. Grand Master Wright's address was a most excellent paper, full of sound advice, and appeals to the Masons to maintain their high character for temperance, fortitude, and charity. He dwelt particularly upon the subject of temperance, and his address was well received. The fraternity of this city was ably represented by George Thompson W. M. Atlanta lodge, James A. Gray, W. M., Fultos lodge, C. L. Wilson W. M., Georgia lodge, and pastmasters bavid Mayer, and W. F. Parkherst.

The recent visit of the Grand Master of Masons of Georgia, to the fraternity in this city, was a very profitable as well as pleasant occasion to the Masonic brethren. The Grand Master was received with all the honors due his rank. Past Master David Mayer presiding, welcomed him in his usual happy manner. The Grund Master addressed the fraternity, urging the great importance of so conducing themselves that they might be distinguished for their uprightness of character. After the address a superbanquet was partaken of and short addresses were made and toasts drank. At the conclusion of the banqueting a large photograph of the present masters of lodges in Atlanta, Messrs. George Thompson, James A. Gray and Charles L. Wilson, was presented to the grand master, who received it with much feeling. ost satisfactory one for some years. The re-

LOCAL AMUSEMENTS.

Our theatre habitues certainly have no cause for complaint at the character of the entertainments to be furnished at DeGive's opera house during the coming week. C. E. Ford's comic opera company will produce "La Mascotte" Monday night. This melodious, sweet-toned little opera, with its good humor, its fine instrumentation, and its deliciously sweet concerted vocal members, is very popular. It was produced here several times last season, but no one got enough. Who does not wish to hear the "sheep and turkey" pastoral duo, with its refrain and chorus "bah" and "gobble," which sparkles in every one of the three acts." The company is now an excellent one, among them Marie Bockel, a fine actress, graceful and winsome in her manners, and possessing a voice of rare richness and melody, Miss Blanche Chapman as pretty; fresh, plquant, vivacious and versatile as ever. Miss Genevive Reynolds, of magnificent physique, handsome face, and a dashing imperial style, and excellent in comic opera, George Denham, simply immense and always excrutiatingly funny, Charles Drew, a graceful actor, whose execution of his vocal numbers are given with a pronounced finish. But we will specify none. The chorus is weil drilled, prettily costumed, and very effective.

Tuesday night Strauss', "The Merry War," will be produced by Ford's company, the music is bright, sparkling and inspiring, the incidents are amusing, the costumes brilliant and the dialogue and recitation spicy, without the slightest bordering on indelicacy.

On Wednesday and Thursday nights, with a company worthy of the play. Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, a ing on indelicacy.

On Wednesday and Thursday nights, with a company worthy of the play, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, a young and brilliant actress, will produce the latest emotional society drama. "La Belle Russe." The play held the boards at Wallack's theatre, N. Y. recently, for three months. It has been presented in many of the leading cities of the country, and both press and public concede it to be one of the most interesting plays on the stage.

GENERAL DRAMATIC NOTES

Emma Abbott weighs 157 pounds, and is still noung ahead.

Patti brought over with her \$400,000 worth of dia londs and jewelry. Child of the State is doing so badly this season, hat Manager Pilling things of closing. "Furnished Rooms" will be played in Atlanta soon. It is a fine comedy, and entirely free from any objectionable feature.

The wedding dress Patti wears in "Lucia," white satin with an overskirt of delicate tissu decked with golden stars. Among the new female stars next season, will be Miss Kate Forsyth, now, and for several years past, leading lady of John McCullough company. Prince Bismarck dislikes music in general, and tenor singers in par icular. They won't drink, he says, and have a notion the

steen governor of Georgia and twenty three persons therein amed, who became the lesses, "and said apersons then and from that time became a body politic and corporate under the name and style of both daving been given and the other conditions of the lesses act being compiled with to the satisfaction of the governor. The lesse to be in force for iswenty years.

So the lesses act being compiled with to the satisfaction of the governor. The lesse to be in force for iswenty years.

So the control of the governor is the property of the control of the governor of submit the bond given by the company, and all the papers and evidence connected therewithor relating the feet to the attempt general of the amine into the same and report to the governor. This was done, and resulted in the said quo war annot proceedings being instituted in said superior defendants in that proceeding, the W. A. K. The being duly called on to show cause, appeared, and on the 23d August, 1882, before the Hon J T Wills, indee of the Chatahoochee circuit the judge of the Alama circuit being duyalled, made and the analysis of the control of the court, on the 24th August, 1882, over ruled it. The Western and Atlantic aliroad company that no right to go and the court, on the 24th August, 1882, over ruled it. The Western and Atlantic aliroad company and the standard company, on the said 26th August, 1882, in additional court, on the said 26th August, 1882, over ruled it. The Western and Atlantic aliroad company to the study of the court because in large of the court of the court

etc., to show cause why the writ of prohibition should not issue as prayed for, and ordering that all further action on the quo warranto case in the court below be layed until the hearing in this court upon the fill of exemptions filed to the overruling of the demurrer as aforesaid.

The said J T Waths, judge, etc. filed his answer in this court on 16th October, 1882; substantially admitting the facts as shown by the petition for writ of prohibition, but expressing the opinion that the bill of exceptions to his judgment overruling the demurrer tendered to him on the 26th August, and finally signed by him on 14th September, 1882, ought not to have been signed, but that it was signed in order to give defendants in the quo warranto case the benefit of any doubt there might be, and also expressing the opinion that no bill of exceptions, such as was tendered to him and finally signed by him, could at that stage of the proceedings "have the legal effect to suspend or postpone the further hearing and trial of said cause."

No question has been made on either side as to any effect of the postponement of the signing of the bill of exceptions by the said judge, but it has been made on either side as to any effect of the postponement of the overruling of the demurrer, and it had been transmitted to this court within twenty days from that date.

This prohibition case coming on for argument, the counsel for respondent moved the court dismiss the application dismiss the application upon two
unds: 1st, Because this court, as an
pellate court, had no jurisdiction to hear
d determine writs of prohibition. 2d, Because
i bill fexceptions in the overruling of the detrer to the quo warranto proceedings was obnox
ts to the objections set forth against it in the
swer of respondent, and, as it should be dismissed
to this court the application for which the answer of respondent, and, as it should be dismissed from this court, the application for probibition must also go out of court. No ruling was made on these motions, and the court directed all the issues to be arraued together. This has been most actly and carefully done by counsel on both sides; and the court has derived great advantage from the presentatio of the cause from counsel, as it likewise has from the very elaborate and valuable written argument and brief of Mr Julius L Brown, of counsel for the relator.

The legal issues which are thus presented in this case will be considered in the following order:

1. As to the jurisdiction of this court to issue and enforce writs of prohibition.

2. As to the right of the Western and Atlantic rail-bad company to bring directly up to this court, by eneral bill of exceptions, the judgment overruling as demurrer to the proceedings for quo warranto; ad, third, as incidental to this right, the proper dis-osition to be made of the bill of exceptions pending 1 this court, taken from the judgment on demurrer, such bill of exceptions was improvidently grant-d by the respondent in the application for writ of hat he well of exceptions. As the writ of prohibition, even if this court has

ed by the respondent in the application for writ of prohibition.

As the writ of prohibition, even if this court has authority to grant it, could not be made available in this case except upon the assumption that the bill of exceptions pending here from the judgment overruling the demurrer in the quo warranto case, is properly here, it does not become necessary to advert at any length to the question of jurisdiction. One member of the court is of opinion that the writ would not lie from this court in any event. Another member is of opinion that it would lie in a proper case, wherein it was shown that "an inferior tribunal or officers thereof," were about to disobey some order of this court but that the facts contained in the records now before us would not call for such writ, even if the case, upon bill of exceptions to the overruling of the demurrer in the petition for quo warranto, was legally in this court. The writer here of is of opinion that, if such bill of exceptions to the said judgment on demurrer should be legally in this court, then the writ of prohibition should be granted, upon the ground that the signing of the bill of exceptions by the superior court judge, operating in law as a writ of error from this court, is not alone an order to the court below to send up the whole record in a specified case, but is also an order to the court below not to interfere, in any manner, with causes pending before this court.

Upon the controlling questions of this very interesting and important case the members of the court are in entire accord. We consider the application for the writ of prohibition as a branch and offshoot from the main quo warranto case of the State of Georgia vs. the Western and Atlantic railroad company, and as a method of cheficense resorted to by the railroad company and as a method of cheficense resorted to by the railroad company and as a method of the surfered rights which they claim not to have been violated. While it is not now the province of this court to investigate the right of th authority to grant it, could not be made available

The Decision of the Sapreme Court of Georgia.
For the first time the question of issuing a writ of prohibition to prevent a superior court judge of prohibition to prevent a superior court judge of the decision:

[Jackson, C. J., being related to parties in interest did not preside in this case. Judge Tompkins of the decision:

[Jackson, C. J., being related to parties in interest did not preside in this case. Judge Tompkins of the Eastern Circuit, was appointed to preside in his stead.]

The Western & Atlantic railroad company vs. the state of Georgia and J T Willis, judge, etc. Application for writ of prohibition, from Fulloof from the court of the prohibition of the state of Georgia, ex relatione, the attorney general of this state to forfeit the charter of the company, against Hon J T Willis, judge of the Chartanoochee circuit, to prevent him from proveeding with the trial in Fulton superior court, of a quo warranto proceeding brought to that court by the state of Georgia, ex relatione, the attorney general of this state to forfeit the charter of the company incorporated under the laws of Georgia as the Western & Atlantic railroad company, and for other purposes;" which said of Chartanooga in the state of Georgia and twenty three persons the western & Atlantic railroad company, and for other purposes;" which said the formation of the state of Georgia and twenty three persons the state of Georgia and twenty three persons the state of Georgia and the state, to Chattanooga in the state of Georgia and twenty three persons the proposed to the state of Georgia an

company.
Clifford Anderson, at orney general; R F Lyon
Henry Jackson, for the state.

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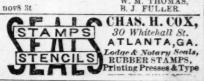
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Porter Allowards and Commercial Augustance, Railroad, Banking and Commercial 683 feb19 dtf

J. JENKINS, (FORMERLY OF N. C.) ATTOR
NEY AT LAW, 48 MARIETA ST., ATLANTA, GA.
References- Hon D A Jenkins, Charlotte, N C.,
First National Bank, Charlotte, N C; National Park
Bank, New York: Hon S r Phillips, Solietto General U. S., Washington. K. Wright, Max Meyerbardt, Seaborn Wright, W. RIGHT, MEYERHARDT, & WRIGHT, ATTORNES AT LAW, Rome, Georgia, Collections a Specialty.

MEDICAL CARDS. DE. J. EARNEST Has removed his office to 65½ Whitehall street, over Rich's old store, and his residence to 192 Whitehall street.

Whitehall street. 358 septi0—In

PRS, J & & W. B HOLMES
DENTISTS MECON, Georgia
Publishers of Dental Luminary. Proprietors
the Macon dental de Dealers in all kinds
dental goods. 18,111—47; NOTICE.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S
office, October 25, 1882.—As required by the
statute, proclamation is hereby made that the fol
lowing is the result of the recent elections "For
Fence" or "Stock Law" in a portion of the militia

| 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | 1822 | For fence, received . Stock law, received . For fence, received . Stock law, received .

EDUCATIONAL.

NOTRE DAME OF MARYLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES. ANSTOWN, THREE MILES FROM BALTIMORE, MD THIS INSTITUTION, CONDUCTED BY THE Sisters of Notre Dame, is most desirably located. The system of education pursued is designed to develop the MENTAL, MORAL and PHYSICAL powers of the pupils, to make them USEFUL women of REFINED LASES and CULTIVATED manners. For particulars send for Catalogue.

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

PEACHTREE STREET, OPPOSITE GOVERnor's Mansion. The exercises of this school
will be resumed Wednesday, September 6, 1882,
with a corps of experienced teachers. The object
of this institution is to afford the advantages of a
thorough education embracing Primary, Intermediate, Academic and Collegiate Departments. Special attention given to the study of Music, Modern
Languages, Belles-Lettres and Art. Native French
and German teachers are employed. The music
department is under the able management of Prof.
Alfredo Barili. For Circulars apply to

MRS. J. W. BALLARD,
Principal. sept19-dtf

MEANS' HIGH SCHOOL,

76 North For jin Street, Atlanta, Ga. DEGINS ITS FIFTH SCHOLASTIC YEAR ON the first Monday in September, 1882. Instruction thorough and practical. In addition to the regular course, pupils are taught to speak and write French fluently by a native teacher. For catalogus address T. Æ. MEANS, 888july22—tf Principal

GEORGETOWN ACADEMY, FOUNDED IN 1799:
Address S stell of the Visitation, Geor etown,
REFERENCES.

SWIFT'S S. SPECIFIC

Gents—I cannot find words with which to express my gratitude to you for the cure your Swift's Specific has effected in my case. I was afflicted with the horrible blood disease for three years, and after spending some time at the Hot Springs, considered my-case a hopeless one, I used only one dozen small bottles of S. S. S., and there is not a sing of the disease remaining. My

so many hundreds of men dosed with calomel, iodide of mercury and iodide of potash, until they were made complete wrecks, that I shudder to think of the misery which has been brought on the human family by the use of mercurials for blood diseases. It is a crying shame that physicians will not acknowledge the merit of your GRAND blood medicine. Use my name asyou wish. I refer you to my present employers, or to Messrs. Collins Bros., St. Louis.

J. H. RAIF.

Broadway Pharmacy, Denver, Col.

REMOVED EVERY SYMPTOM.

Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.:

I have delayed thus long in writing because I wanted to make "assurance doubly sure" in the trial of S. S. S. in my own case, and am most happy to report that it has entirely eradicated every symptom of the disease from my system. Had I followed the advice of Tom Swift in years gone by, it would have saved me ten years of intense suffering. I have not felt the least return of the disease, and can fully and truly recommend S. S. S. to all suffering from the sourge, and especially to the physicians in Macon, who knew my condition; and when I can positively assure them that it has not only relieved me of pain, but has entirely removed every symptom of the disease from my system, it ought to convince even them of its infallible qualities. I do not wish my name to be public. SSS show my letter to those who

the prejudices of physicians to anything not laid down in the text books. Let me assure you of my gratitude, and believe me ever. Yours truly, R. C. M.

About four or five weeks ago I was afficted with a very aggravated type of blood disease. I commenced using S. S. S. and after taking the first bottle felt so much relieved that I bought five more, and am glad to say, after using four of them, that I am entirely cured, previously having been under medical advice for several months.

C. G. R., Richmond, Va.

REMARKABLE!

LETTER FROM A TRAVELER. KANSAS CITY, Mo., September 20, 1882.

I think it a duty I owe to humanity to say what your remedy has done for Mc. One year ago I contracter a bad case of blood disease, and not knowing the result of such troubles. I allowed it to run on for some time, but finally applied to the best physiciary in this city, who treated me for six months. In that time I took over 600 pills of protoiodide of mercury, is grain each, and had run down in weight from 210 to 157 pounds, and was confined to my bed with mercurial rheumanism, scarely able to turn myself in bed. Being a traveling man, some of the fraternity found me in this deplorable condition, and recommended me to try your specific.

Case that

condition, and recommended me to try your specific, as they knew of several commenced the use of it with vory little faith, and in less than three weeks was able to take my place on the road. The sores and copper-colored spots gradually disappeared, and to-day I have not a sore or spot on my person, and my weight is 217 pounds, being more than it ever was. I do not wish you to publish my name, but you may show this letter to any who doubt the merit of 8. S. S. for I know it is a sure cure. Yours truly, J. H. B.

Some thirty years ago there lived in Montgomery, Ala., a young man who was terribly afflicted. After being treated for a long time by the medical profession of this town with no benefit, he commenced taking S. S. time by the medical profession of this town with no benefit, he commenced taking S. S.

After persistently taking it two months he was cured:
Being acquainted with him for twenty years thereafter, I can testify that the disease never made its return.

J. W. BISHOF, J. P., Hot Springs, Ark.

100 MILES.

MEADVILLE, PA., Aug. 28, 1882.
Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.
I think it my duty to write you in regard to my case. I was one of the victims of the terrible disease for several years, and have been entirely cured by the use of your Swift's Specific.
S. S. will cure it, and it is the only thing that will do it. I had tried everything, and all the prominent physicians in Buffalo, Rochester and Cleveland, but this only made me worse, and broke down my general health with mercury and potash. I heard of your remedy,

Cures When Hot Springs Fails. We have cases of blood poisoning in our own who lived in Hot Springs, and were finally cured by S. S. S. McCammon & Murray, Malvern, Ark.

Hot Springs, Ark., July 17, 1882.

I have had what my physicians termed Eczems for over eight years. Came five years ago to this place to live in order that I might be cured. During that time I energetically applied alt the healing art of the physicians here (both Internal and external) and in connection with the Celebrabated Thermal hot baths, and in addition have taken more than a hundred bottles of various medicines without the desired result. Up to three months ago I had almost believed my case was incurable, and began taking Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) with all the skepticism possible. The eruption was at first worse, yet there was some signs of improvement, and after three months' use of S. S. I am sound and well, not a sign of the eruption, my skin smooth and clear, and my general health as good as it ever was. If there are any doubting ones, let the m write to me here.

D. N. Pratt.

From the Great Drug House of the Northwest.

We do not hesitate to say that for a year past we have sold more of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) than all other blood purifiers combined, and with most astonishing results. One gentleman who used half a dozen bottles says that it has done him more good than treatment which cost him \$1,000. Another who has used it for Scrotulous affection reports a permanent cure from its Yours truly,

VANSHAACK, STEVENSON & CO.

If you doubt, come to see us, and we will CURE YOU, or charge nothing! Write for particulars and a copy of the little book.
"Message to the Unfortunate Suffering." Ask any druggist as to our standing.

ne. \$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any chemist who will find, on analysis of 100 bottles of 8. S. S. one particle of mercury, iodide of potassium, or any mineral substance. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., proprietors, Atlanta, Ga. Price of Small Size
Large Size
SO ALL D

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railroad Co. CINCINNATI SOUTHERN DIVISION, IN EFFECT OCTOBER:29, 1882.

-						NORTH	BOUND	
No. 17 Lexin'tn Limited.	No. 5 Night Express.	No. 3 Accom- modat'n.	No. 1 Mail and Express.	NAMES	No. 2 Mail and Express.	No. 4- Accom modat'n.	No. 6 Night Express.	No. 18 Limited.
Daily Except Sunday.	Daily.	Daily Except Sunday.	Daily.	OF STATIONS.	Daily.	Daily Except Sunday.	Daily.	Daily Except Sunday.
9 35°p m Arr	2 36 a m 6 06 a m 6 40 a m 8 20 a m	6 45 p m 7 10 p m 7 36 p m 7 57 p m 8 13 p m	11 28 a m 12 00 m 12 26 p m 12 47 p m 1 03 p m 1 16 p m 1 26 p in 2 3 00 p m 3 40 p m 7 50 p m 8 23 p m 10 15 p m	"Nicholasville" "High Bridge" "Harrodsburg Jnc" "Danville" "Danville Jnc" "Somerset" "Point Burnside" "Rockwood" "Spring City" "Boyce"	4 27 p m 4 00 p m 3 33 p m 3 11 p m 2 57 p m 2 42 p m 2 32 p m 1 00 p m 1 2 25 p m 8 25 a m 6 05 p m	5 10 pm	3 7 a m 3 44 a m 3 35 a m 2 10 a m 1 52 a m	2.55 p m 2.30 p m Lv ²
	-	. A	LABAM	A GREAT SOUTHER	RN DIV	ISION.		
12 55 a n 3 13 a n 5 35 a n	n	VI	Arr	Chattanooga A Attalla L Birmingham Tuscaloosa Meridian L G AND MERIDIAN	veve	N.	1	6 00 p m 2 50 p m 12 21 p m 9 57 p m 5 30 a m
10 20 a r 12 50 p r 2 58 p r	n		Ly	Forest Braudon	Arr			4 45 a m 1 44 a m 11 28 a m

VICKSBURG, SHREVEPORT AND PACIFIC DIVISION.

Lve Vicksburg... " Delta

Arr. Mo

Vice Pres't and General Manager, Cincinn di Southern R'y, Cincinnati, O. Gen. Pass. Agt. Cin. Sou. Ry., Gen. Pass. Agt. Ala. Gt. Sou. R. R. Gen. Pass. Agt. V. & M. R. R., Gen. Pass. Agt. V. & & P. R. R., Gen. Pass. Agt. V. & & P. R. R., Monroe, La. JOHN SCOTT. E. P. WILSON, H. COLLBRAN, J. HARDY, JOS. F. MCGUIRE, -THE RICHMOND & DANVILLE LINE 72 MILES SHORTER TO WASHINGTON AND THE EAST

350 MILES SHORTER -THAN-ANY ROUTE VIA CINCINNATI. Schedule in Effect Nov.

5th, 1882.		5		188
Leave Atlanta via R & D R R	2	55	n	r
" Toccoa " "		48		
" Greenville " "		06		
Arrive Charlotte " "		25		
Leave Charlotte " "		00		
" Salisbury " "		53		
Arrive Greensboro " "		00		
" Danville "		17		
Arrive N. Danville " "		20		
Lve N Danville via Va M R R	10	40	a	n
" Lynchburg" " "		10		
" Charlottesville. " "		40		
Arrive Washington " "		25		
Lve N. Danville via R & D RR	10	35	9	n
" Burkeville " "		15		
Arr Belle Isle " "		20		
" Richmond " "		30		
Lve Richmond via R, F &	1		-	
Arr Washington via A & F	5	00	P	n
R R	9	50	n	n
Lve Washington via B & P	1	00	P	-
R R	10	20	n	n
" Baltimore, P, W & B RR		55		
Arr Philadelphia, P W & B	-	00	3,	-
R R.	3	30	8	10
New fork via Penn R R		50		
" Boston	3	55	T	T
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN- 'AIR-LIN	K H	Kt.	Lik	0
Leave Atlanta				
Arrive Atlanta	. 0	40	P	II
		40	115	11

Arrangement of Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

Charlotte, Danville & Lynchburg On 51-Through Sleeper Atlanta to New York without change. -VIA-

Charlotte, Danville and Richmond On 51—Through Sleeper Atlanta to Danville and Richmond to New York. T. M. R. TALCOTT,
General Manager.
I. Y. SA6E,
Superintendent.

M. SLAUGHTER,
Gen'l Pass. Agent.
W. J. HOUSTON,
Assistant G. P. A. November 5th, 1882. 868 feb26—dly

Administrator's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF THE WILL OF MERRIWETH-Der P Kiser, deceased, I will sell on the First Tuesday in December next, before the Court-house door, in the city of Atlanta, the following propero-wit: its No. 732, 748, 733 and 749, and half of lots No. Lots No. 732, 748, 733 and 749, and half of lots No. 754, 731 and 806, containing in aggregate two hundred and twenty acres (220), in the 19th district, second section of Cobb county, and known as the Posy Kiser farm, lying near Powder Spring.

Also, a half interest in a city lot fronting on the public square in Marietta, 23 feet front and one hundred and twenty feet deep (120), bounded on the west by Bennet & Bozeman, and on the east by Dobbs. Also, the following property in the city of Atlan-

Also, the following property in the city of Atlanta: One-half interest in the store house and lot. now occupied by J D Frazer, fronting on Whitehall street 13½ feet and running back to Broad street 175 feet; and the two story brick building and lot fronting 22 feet on. Broad street and running back 71 feet, now occupied by Spinks & Owens.

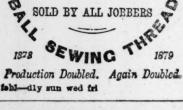
Terms of sale—One-third cash; one-third in six months, and the balance in 12 months with interest from date at 8 per cent.

Persons having claims against the estate will please present them, and those indebted to the estate will please come forward and pay un.

Administrator with will annexed.

1354 oct29—dtil deel sun wed fri & wtilded

The Reople Appreciate Merit CLE AND DAR COL SMOOTHEST, STRONGEST, BEST SOLD BY ALL JOEBERS



COMMERCIAL (OR BUSINESS) COLLEGE of Kentucky University,

WILBUB R. SMITH, Pree's LEXINGTON. KY.
Nearly 5.000 successful graduates of the above College, together with the leading Educators of America, attest the superiority of its Course of Study and Training, as being Bhorough, Fractical and Complete. Embracing Bookkeeping, Business Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Mercantile Corpete Study of the Complete Complete

6-d2m anu

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA & GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA DIVISION.

THE NEW SHORT LINE.

CHATTANOOGA TO ATLANTA ATLANTA TO MACON,

-AND-THE SHORTEST OF ALL ROUTES

CHATTANOGGA AND THE WEST TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHEAST

Condensed Local Passenger Schedule (on basis Lou-isville time, by which all trains are run.) In effect October 23d, 1882.

SOUTHWARD.		
STATIONS.	Train No. 53	Train No. 51
Leave CHATTANOOGA	6:15 am	
'Ooltewah	6:50 am	
" Cohutta	7:36 am	3:26 pm
Arrive DALTON		
Leave Danion	8:05 am	4:35 pn
ti Dama		
коше	9:30 am	7:30 pm
ROCKHIAFL	10:50 am	9:00 pm
Dallas	11:57 am	10:50 pn
Arrive ATLANTA	1:50 pm	1:15 an
Leave McDonough	3:00 pm	1:35 an
11 Jackson	4:25 pm	3:40 an
" Jackson	5:08 pm	
indian opinigs	5:22 pm	
Arrive MACON	7:00 pm	
	8:00 pm	9:0) an
" Cochran " Eastman	9:47 pm	11:05 an
A price	10:35 pm 2:40 am	12:00 m
Arrive JESUP	3:00 am	5:20 pm
" Sterling " BRUNSWICK	4:45 am	
" BRUNSWICK	5:35 am	

" Sterling " BRUNSWICK		
NOR	THWARD.	
STATIONS.	Train No 5	
Leave BRUNSWICK		m
Arrive JESUP	11:00 p	112
Leave Eastman		m 7:00 an
" Cochran	5:08 a	m 1:25 pm
Arrive MACON	7:00 a:	
" Indian Spring	9:55 at	m 6:55 pr
" Jackson " McDonough		
Arrive ATLANTA	12:15 pt	m 10:30 pm
" Dallas	3:20 pt	
" Rockmart	4:25 DI	
Rome		
" Dalton Cohutta		m 11:00 an m 12:00 m
" Ooltewah	8:45 p	m
Arriv CHATTANOOGA	9:20 pt	m

Connections—Trains Nos53 and 54 connect at Chat tanooga with Memphis and Charleston Division, E T V & G R R, Nashville Chattanooga and St Louis Railroad, and Cin N O & T P R R.

Trains Nos 51 and 52 connect at Cohutta and Cleveland with main line East Tenn, Va & Ga R R; and connect at Rome with Alabama Division E T V G R R.

Trains Nos 53 and 54 connect at Atlanta and Macon with all diverging roads, and connect at Jesup with S F & W Ry for Florida.

All trains run daily except Nos 1 and 2, between Jesup and Macon, which run daily except Sundays.

Trains to and from Hawkinsville connect at Cochran.

Cochran.
JE MALLORY,
Assistant Sup't, Macon.
WV McCRACKEN, Superintendent, Atlanta.
JJ GRIFFIN,
A G P A, Atlanta.

M N BEATY,
Assistant Sup't, Atlanta.

A POPE,
Gen'l Pass Agen

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE GENERAL MANAGER,
AUGUSTA, GA., October 7, 1882.

Commencing Sunday, 8th instant, the following
Passenger Schedule will be operated:
NO. 2 EAST DAILY.
L've Atianta - 8 20 am | L've Augusta - 10 30 am
Ar. Athens - 4 400 pm
"Washington - 255 pm
"Camak - 157 pm
"Camak - 157 pm
"Camak - 157 pm
"Milledg've - 448 pm
"Milledg've - 448 pm
"Milledg've - 448 pm
"Milledg've - 455 pm
"Athens - 9 45 am
"Augusta - 355 pm | Ar. Atlanta - 5 45 pm
"COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION. COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

(Daily, Except Sundays.)

I've Atlanta - 600 pin | L've Covington 5 40 am

Ar. Covington, - 820 pm | Ar. Atlanta - 8 00 am

DECATUR ACCOMMODATION.

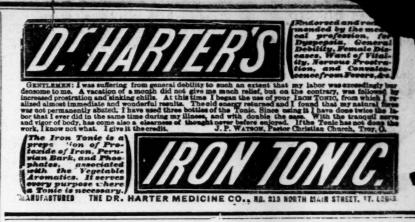
(Daily, except Sundays.)

(Daily, except Sundays.)
L've Atlanta - 1245 pm | L've Decatur - 215 pm | Ar. Decatur - 115 pm | Ar. Atlanta - 245 pm | No. 4 RAST DAILY.
L've Atlanta - 845 pm | L've Augusta - 856 pm | Ar. Atlanta - 545 pm | Ar. Atlanta - 540 pm | Ar. Atlanta - 640 pm | Ar. Atlanta - 850 pm | Atlanta - 850 pm | Ar. Atlanta - 850 pm | Ar. Atlanta - 850 pm | A Sundays.

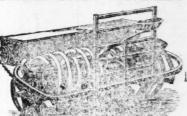
Connects at Augusta for all points East and North-East.
Superb Improved SLEEPERS to Augusta. PULLMAN SLEEPERS Augusta to Washington, D. C.
Ser-Only one change Atlanta to New York.
JOHN W. GREEN,
General Manager. General Pass. Agen

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
Superintendent's Office,
ATLANTA, GA., November 1st, 1882. On AND AFTER NOVEMBER 1, THE FOL-lowing schedule will take effect between At-lanta and Tallapoosa:

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.



CHICAGO SCREW PULVERIZER. We now effer to planters the celebrated Chicago Screw



PULVERIZER,

It is the Greatest Plow on Record

WIND MILLS. We also offer the best and Cheapest Wind Mill of the market at our

Does Pulverization pay?

Agricultural Ware-house, 27 Marietta street, Atlanta, Georgia.

MARK W. JOHNSON & CO.

AMERICA STILL FURTHER AHEAD!



Awarded all the Honors at the

ATLANTA

International Cotton Exposition, 1881,

"THE BEST THREAD for MACHINE and HAND SEWING."

Two Gold Medals and the Grand Prize.

ERMINGER & WINN, CENTRAL CITY STEAM CANDY CRACKER FACTORY!

MACON, GEORGIA.

Mn'f'rs of all the different kinds and grades of Crackers; also makers by Steam Power of FINE FRENCH AND PLAIN CANDIES.

ERMINGER & WINN, nov5 1m-123

76,78 and 80 Poplar Street, MACON, GEORGIA.

MOWERS, REAPERS, THRESHERS, ENGINES, ETC. A. B. FARQUHAR. MACON,____ GEORGIA,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, FARQUHAB'S GRAIN THRESHERS AND SEPARATORS, CHAMPION REAPERS AND MOWERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE. PROPRIETORS CENTRAL CITY IRON WORKS

HORSE RAKES, GRAIN FANS.

THE EXCELSION STOVE HOUSE,

36 and 38 Peachtree Street,

ATLANTA, : : : GEORGIA.

WE TAKE GREAT PLEASURE IN CALLING THE ATTENTION OF OUR FRIENDS AND THE public generally, and especially the merchants, to our large and varied stock of Cooking and Heating Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces House Furnishing Goods. Stamped and Plain Tin-ware. Japaned, Enameled and Grantitzed Iron-ware, that should be used for all culinary purposes. Housewives discard the old heavy pots, use only H & FigGranite-ware.

Slate Mantles, Marbleized Iron Mantles, Grates, Fire Sets, Brass Andirons, Fenders, Coal Vases Wrought-Iron Pipe for Steam, Gas and Water, Steam Pittings, Gauges, Whistles, Oilers, Plumbers Materials, Bath Tubs, Wash Stands, Marble Slabs,

GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS,

Pendants, Brackets, fine Mantles and Grates a specialty. This stock surpasses anything in the south and rendance, Bracets, the salues and Graces a specialty. All sects appearing the must be seen to be appreciated.

Contractors for Galvanized Iron Cornice, Window Caps, Steam Heating, Gas Fittings, Plumbing, Tin and Sheet Iron Roofing.

Manufacturers of Concrete Sewer and Drain Pipe.

Agent for Knowle's Steam Pumps, Mack's Fatent Injectors, Lay's Gas Machines.

For Polite and attentive cierks to wait on you. Come and see.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH.

ATLANTA SHAFTING WORKS. COOK & NUTTING,

HANGERS, PULLEYS, GEARING. Agents for BIGELOW ENGINES AND BOILERS, 3 to Power and of every style.

Power and of every style.

Power and of every style.

P. O. Box 465.